HE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

Per Year, (in advance).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00

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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

CITY ITEMS.

C's, C's, C's.

Solicitors, Commissioners and Conductors procure Schuyler's Cook's Soup the best compound for toilet known. For sale by druggists and grocers generally, at thirty cents a cake.

With the Almost

Certain advent of cholera amongst us in the coming spring, we say again to our readers do not be unprepared for it. Have what you know, and what experience has demonstrated to be, a strictly reliable medicine to nip it in the bud upon the first premonitory symptoms. Do not trust to new and untried medicines. What you know to have cured will cure again. Fleming, druggist, No. 84 Market street, prepares a medicine that was used with infallible success during the last visit of the cholera to this city, and we unhesitatingly say that no medicine in the world is superior to it. Don't be without a bottle of it, that is for sale, and when the dread scourge does make its appearance, which is more than probable, procure it only at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Low's Blue Pot Pomade.

Every lady and gent should use it to dress the hair. Sold at McClurkan & McKennan's Drug Store, No. 83 Market street.

A Little Doubtful.

Only, only, only, only, only $10, $10, $10, $10, $10. For what? Why, a beautiful set of teeth. A perfect imitation of nature. Call and examine them before going elsewhere. No. 246 Penn street, Artificial eyes, nose and palate, perfect imitation of Nature, made to order at the lowest possible rates, and warranted to give good satisfaction. Call and examine specimens. Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street. Read the following: A set of teeth for $10 such as other dentists charge from $25 to $50, and warranted perfect in every respect. Owing to the facilities we have for manufacturing Artificial Teeth, and always buying our materials by large quantities, thus getting a large discount on our bills, we are enabled to make the above piece of work 25 per cent. cheaper than any dentists west of the Alleghenies. Call, examine and judge for yourself. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. A lady always in attendance to receive and attend to waiting on you. Call and examine our variety of teeth and work them, and then judge for yourself whether we do not make the best piece of work for a less number of any dentists in Pittsburgh. Relief from pain of all the operations will be insured with the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which we administer in a perfectly safe manner. Remember the number, 246 Penn street, between Wood and Market streets, directly opposite the Monongahela House, and one door from the corner. Dr. C. Sill.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, single or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. Warrantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

The Turkish Ambassador,

Such curiosity exists to witness the arrival of the Turkish Ambassador on a visit to our city. We understand he will arrive this forenoon at about 10 o'clock, and should any person be desirous of seeing him through the principal streets of the city, thus giving such people an opportunity to see his excellency. Notwithstanding very well acquainted with the grammatical construction of the English language, he will be favored with printed speech, copies of which will be furnished to those making application.

An Exchange Says:

Our Mutual Friend, by Charles Dickens, is probably the best novel he ever wrote; but the best mutual friend we know of is Robert's Bitters." That Fellow's ad is lieving.

Low's Blue Pot Pomade

Gives richness and beauty to the hair. Sold at McClurkan & McKennan's Drug Store, 84 Market street.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

Buyers will find full lines of bleached and brown muslins, prints, and all kinds of dry goods adapted to the present and coming season, at Barker and Co.'s, 39 Market street.

Ladies' Furs—Immense Stock.

All that immense stock of fashionable ladies' furs, "de" fur heads, ladies' skating caps, gents' fur caps, "glare and gloves, will be sold at a great reduction at "Schuyler Hall, and at the "Golden" fur House of Wm. "ming, No. 139 Wood street.

At Wholesale.

Full lines bleached and brown sheetings and Shirting, Prints and other staple goods, at less than cost prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 39 Market street.

Low's Blue Pot Pomade

Unequalled for dressing the hair. It is richly perfumed. Sold at McClurkan & McKennan's Drug Store.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Not only have prices advanced, but there is every probability that they will see much higher, making it the right time to increase stock for all those who wish to take advantage of a rising market. We are glad to be able to say that our establishment still stands in the front rank, as a market, at this time. Not only can goods be had cheaper here than elsewhere, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this let them call to visit the stock and compare prices at 39 Market street, and they will be satisfied that we are speaking by the book. Country merchants are solicited.

The Great Final Closing Out Sale

Of Cloaks and Shawls at Barker & Co.'s, 39 Market street.

Fine Shirting Muslin

Extra yard wide muslin at 31c., at Barker & Co.'s, 39 Market street.

STATE ITEMS.

The Meadville *Daily Republican* has been enlarged, the increased size of its pages being equal to eight columns of its previous issue. Mr. White makes an interesting and instructive paper, and this evidence of his success is gratifying, in view of the fact that the merchants of that city failed to extend to him the liberal support and patronage which his enterprise and their interest in benefit demand.

The collection of flags of the different Pennsylvania regiments now in the service during the war will probably result in the establishment of a State Depot or Hall, wherein all our relics can be deposited. A resolution for the creation of the standing committee of the House, and the Governor is designated as agent for their safe keeping.

Judge Allison has been appointed President Judge, and Wm. S. Pierce Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia.

The citizens of Philadelphia are making strenuous efforts for legislation to allow the street cars to run there on Sunday. Many of the people in the suburbs are compelled to walk to Philadelphia on Sunday as the street cars on Sunday are almost worthless in a social point of view. Dozens of names are affixed to the same hand-writing, and the Legislature is no means of knowing whether the writer is acting in an authorized manner for bona fide parties, or whether the names of children have been affixed by some teacher or interested person, without their consent being first obtained.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* calls the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the grave of John Harris, the founder of the State Capital, is unmarked by a monument, and suggests that as the State has provided for the erection of a monument over the grave of the implanter it should erect one over the grave of John Harris, on the banks of the Susquehanna.

An election for Mayor and other city officers, Harrisburg, will be held on the third Friday in March.

E. V. McCandless, of Pittsburgh, has been elected an honorary member of the Linnean Society of Lancaster.

DEATH OF THE RT. HON. LAURENCE SULLIVAN.—The Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan, other-in-law of the late Premier of England, died at Fulham, England, on the 4th inst, aged eighty-three years. He was the son of the late Mr. Stephen Sullivan, of Ponsborne Park, Herts, and grandson of the celebrated Sullivan, who for a long period held a high position in the leading mercantile circles of the city of London, being eight times elected chairman of the East India Company. Like his illustrious grandfather, the late Lord Sullivan was for a time under the great scholar Dugald Stewart, at Edinburg, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated at this college as B. A. in 1806, and M. A. in 1809. The deceased gentleman afterwards distinguished himself in the War office in 1809, and continued a member of that public department up to 1851, when he retired upon a pension. On his retirement in that year he was made a Privy Councillor. He married in December 1811, the Hon. Elizabeth Temple, second and youngest daughter of Henry, second Viscount Palmerston, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. His wife was previously advanced age and illness from attending the funeral of the Premier.

THE PEABODY GIFT TO THE CITY OF LONDON. The first report of the Trustees of the Peabody fund has been given to the world. It appears at this munificent gift to the poor of London has accompanied by no ostentation that it is so employed as to render it unproductive, so that not the present only, but future generations might share its benefits. It was therefore decided, after due consideration, to expend the fund in the erection of model lodging-houses on a large scale in which the industrious and poor might be enabled to obtain a decent home at a lower price than that which they commonly pay for the most wretched accommodation in which few can fail to appreciate. The result has been that the grounds have been selected and building houses in Spitalfields to accommodate 60 hundred persons at Islington for six hundred and fifty, and at Shadwell for the same number, while at Bermondsey and Chelsea erections of the same kind on a similar extensive scale are in progress. The amount of good thus accomplished is not easy to over-estimate, while the plan adopted has the advantage over ordinary charitable schemes of not lowering the self-respect of those who receive its benefits.

MRS. GRINDER.—The Louisville *Courier* says Mrs. Grinder, the poisoner, executed at Pittsburgh the other day, formerly resided at Louisville, where, in August, 1864, she personated a woman in confinement, and an accouchment of Mrs. Cunningham-Burdell took place, the pretended fruit of which died and was buried from her house as though it was her own offspring. The deception would have been complete, and the matter passed into oblivion, had not the physician attending another family called with infants, Grinder on a question of money and discovered the facts as above. The little girl, which she had stolen, died, and so her own child, as the fruit of illicit love of a Kentucky widower, who had hired her to rear it as her own.

A NEW TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company, have just completed and successfully submerged an experimental cable on Mr. Pigott's improved principle, across the Channel from the South Foreland to Cape Grisnez, on the French coast. Should these improvements prove as successful as is anticipated, they will insure an important reduction in the cost of the manufacture, while combining greater durability with less liability to get out of order.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Reading of Governor's Message.

National Insurance Company Incorporated.

Powers of Courts of Oyer and Terminer to be Enlarged.

IMPORTANT LOCAL BILLS READ

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1866.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham presented the memorial of the Board of Trade at Pittsburgh, favoring a general railroad law.

The annual message of the Governor was read.

Bills in place.—Mr. White, a supplement to the act relative to the payment of bounties to veteran volunteers. Mr. Landon, extending to banks the provisions of the act allowing railroad companies to employ police officers.

Mr. Wallace, empowering courts of Oyer and Terminer to take cognizance of and punish counterfeiting of government securities and national bank notes.

Mr. Graham called up the act incorporating the National Insurance Company of the city of Allegheny. This bill requires that the stock shall be paid in the legal tender notes of the United States. Passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Danks presented a petition from the citizens of Shaler township against the closing of certain roads.

The Governor's message was read.

Mr. Slack offered a resolution to print fifteen thousand copies of the message.

Bills Passed—To legalize the act of the School Directors of Unity township, Westmoreland county; to exempt certain persons from bounty to aid in the construction of a railroad; to establish a ferry across the Allegheny river at Reno; to incorporate the Short Line Railroad. Adjourned.

THE NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Contest for the Judgship.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 30.

The appointment of Judge of the new district has not yet been made. Messrs. Atchison and Chandler, in Senate, are still contending. The Governor declines to make an appointment, but if they persist in wrangling he may compromise by selecting a new man.

General Geary and Hon. John Cessna were both in the Senate Chamber this day, receiving the congratulations of their friends. O.

The Gubernatorial Contest—The Act to Amend the Revenue Law—The Proposed Removal of Mercer County Seat—Railroad Legislation.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 29.

Without desiring in any way to prejudice the interests of the many worthy gentlemen who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor by the Union Republican Convention, I would say that the chances of Gen. Geary appear to be looming up considerably. Several counties have instructed for him within a few days, and his friends seem very sanguine. While this is premature, it is known that there are very many good Republicans who doubt the political status of the distinguished soldier. Indeed there are those who question whether or not he has been figuring for the Democratic nomination and that he would take either or both.

Among the important bills introduced in the House within a day or two, is that relative to the State tax, and the bill for the relief of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. [Pittsburgh is represented, yesterday.] It is also in contemplation to repeal the bank tax, and apply the railroad tax to the payment of the military loan. This, at a casual glance, is a very important measure, and there are strong reasons for believing that it will pass. A very large property interest is involved, and investment has been too long escaping taxation, while other kinds have been bearing an unjust proportion of the burden. If this bill, if it becomes a law, will be to equalize all these things. The gentleman who is at the head of the important committee of Ways and Means, is admirably qualified to discharge its duties, and will command the confidence by his already widely-extended and justly deserved reputation. He is a leader and will follow.

The question of the location of the Mercer county seat from Mercer to West Greenville, is attracting some attention. It is not possible for the information of all concerned it may be stated that there is not the most remote probability of any change being made. The proposition is a sensible and just Legislature, consequently will not entertain it. It would be unnecessary to enumerate the reasons why this proposition will not be seriously entertained—they are too numerous and too transparent.

As some of your readers will doubtless be interested in learning who the new Senator is who has succeeded to the seat of Senator Rollin, of the 18th district, who was elected by the votes of deserters, I will say that Hon. David McConaughey, a native of Gettysburg, rendered historical by the victory that crowned the arms of the Union from the 1st to the 3d of July, is a nephew of the Rev. Dr. McConaughey, so widely known in the West as the head of many years, of Washington College, at which the Senator graduated in the class of 1850. He is a descendant of Scotch-Irish stock, of Presbyterian creed, and Revolutionary ancestry, both his grandfather and great-grandfather having served in that war, the latter having been a member of the Committee of Safety and on the Council of Safety for Lancaster for a score of years, both before and after the Revolution. Mr. McC. graduated at seventeen, taught school for a year, and subsequently was admitted to the bar at Gettysburg, in 1855. Devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, he soon took a commanding position at the bar. Of patriotic antecedents, the Senator from the first of the war exhibited a most devoted loyalty. As a volunteer aid of General Reynolds, he rendered most valuable information, and rendered important service, receiving from that officer and General Meade, written testimonials. Deserters and traitors only regret his triumph. O.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.—A fire commenced at midnight in a block of stores on Water street and Delaware avenue below Vine street, occupied the whole of the great fire of 1849. Among the sufferers are Wm. H. Jones, Isaac Perry, Lewis, Perry, Tomlinson & Hill and John G. Davis. The contents of the stores were badly burned, and the loss will be heavy. The buildings, owned by different parties, were not very seriously damaged, the fire being confined to the upper portion. Tomlinson & Hill are the heaviest sufferers by the fire, losing 1500 barrels of flour, 2,000 bushels of grain and 70 tons of millfeed, besides other miscellaneous goods.

Bad Weather in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—Advices from Yreka says the weather up the coast for the past fortnight has been the most severe ever known. The snow in the Scott Mountains is from twelve to fifteen feet deep. No mail has been received from the South for twelve days. The telegraph line is broken in a hundred places. Communication with Washington territory over the mountains is tedious and difficult. Shasta City is reported to be almost totally destroyed. Much damage has been sustained in Willamette Valley. Snow fell to the depth of two feet.

Escape of a Notorious Criminal.

SING SING, January 30.—The notorious Jack Shepard, jr., as he styles himself, has escaped from the Sing Sing prison at half past twelve o'clock this afternoon. He dressed himself in citizen's clothes and walked out of the prison, standing in the prison yard, belonging to Mr. Brown, of the shoe manufactory, and drove through the village, taking the route toward Pleasantville, on the Harlem Railroad.

Oil Refinery Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., January 30.—The Petroleum Refinery of Mr. James Charters, on the corner of Johnson and McWharton streets, was destroyed by fire this morning. Two of the stills exploded, and a terrible conflagration ensued, setting fire to the adjoining warehouse, large quantity of material and all the buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

Arrival of Lord Monck Expected.

OTTAWA, C. W., January 30.—Lord Monck is expected to arrive in Canada shortly. Where is no prospect an early session of Parliament will be called. Judge Coursal is to be re-instated.

Railroad Improvements.

The total number of miles of railroad laid in the United States was, at the close of 1864 nearly 35,000 miles, compelling an expenditure of $1,264,366,000. The Boston *Commercial* gives the following table of the railroads in the various States:

	Miles.		Total cost.
	1865	1864	1864
Pennsylvania	2,598	3,329	$170,080,000
Ohio	2,794	2,946	117,840,000
Illinois	2,799	2,186	120,417,000
New York	2,662	2,313	148,367,000
Indiana	2,163	2,156	71,248,000
Georgia	1,419	1,419	39,240,000
Virginia	1,378	1,373	43,995,000
Massachusetts	1,284	1,262	51,300,000
North Carolina	938	993	19,120,000
South Carolina	972	974	21,953,000

The longest lines are reported as follows:

	Mileage.	Cost.
Illinois Central	705	$28,670,000
New York Central (branches)	705	37,700,000
Chicago, N. W., Galena and Elgin	536	20,000,000
Erie and branches	500	30,338,000
Mobile and Ohio	495	14,484,000
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	467	18,891,000
Chicago, Peoria and Quincy	420	49,270,000
Baltimore and Ohio	380	24,718,000
Pennsylvania Central, Columbia Div.	359	36,035,000
Atlantic and Great W. (branches)	350	17,000,000
Memphis and Charleston	290	67,480,000
Louisville and Chicago	288	7,000,000
Philadelphia and Erie	287	17,500,000
Michigan Central	284	13,000,000
Cincinnati and Ohio, from Alabama	282	6,475,000
Marietta and Cincinnati	272	16,722,000
Milwaukee, St. Paul and Horicon	261	8,141,000
Louisville and Nashville	253	5,720,000
Philad'a. and Reading (branches)	250	21,720,000
Philad'a., Wilmington and Baltimore	98	8,575,000

The bold stroke of the proprietors of the New York *Times*, in enlarging that paper to its present size, has resulted in a success, and is forcing its rivals, the *Tribune* and *Herald*, to a similar change, but it is said that the *Tribune* has made its arrangements and will probably be in the field ahead of Bennett and his *Herald*, as the latter must first get into its new establishment ere it can spread itself—the confined space of its present location absolutely precluding the contemplated change. The *Tribune* was enlarged to the size of the London *Times* about ten years since, but found the experiment non-paying, and so gradually reduced its dimensions.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A Cincinnati dispatch of yesterday says: The steamer Missouri exploded her boilers this morning at two o'clock, at the mouth of Green river. The wreck floated down and sunk six miles and a half above Evansville, Indiana. Her officers and crew numbered about one hundred. A report from Newburg says only twenty survivors were taken off, including the wounded.

A special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says the jail and city guard house at Marietta, Georgia, was destroyed by fire recently. Thirteen prisoners were burned to death.

The *Herald's* St. Thomas letter says: A report says that Secretary Seward told Santa Anna that the Monroe doctrine should be enforced, and on no account would the United States permit an empire in Mexico. The cholera is somewhat abated in the principal towns of Guadaloupe, but retained full force in the interior, and there has been no diminution of deaths, which number in all 11,200.

A New Orleans dispatch of January 29th says: Gen. Sheridan to-day refused to allow emigrants to leave here to go to Mexico, acting under orders from Washington. He does not prevent vessels from going. Ex-Governor Rollin died here to-day very suddenly. Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned in honor of his memory.

A late dispatch from New Orleans says: The Mississippi is falling. The great Morganza Levee and Parish Point Comper will be repaired in about ten days to keep out the water. German laborers and their families are now arriving in that parish under a contract of labor on the plantation.

Official correspondence between Weitzel and Mejia, regarding the Bagdad affair, published formally, states that he sent three hundred men to Bagdad at the request of General Escobiada, purely as humanity, not to perform military service for either party. Mejia replies briefly, stating that he has notified his Government of all occurrences that took place at Bagdad, and also to the French naval commander before his departure to Vera Cruz, to report the matter officially, and protested in a short note against the invasion of Mexico by American soldiers.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Investigations recently made by the Commissioner of Customs relative to the smuggling on the Canadian border, have exhibited the fact that the hostile Indians of Minnesota and Dacotah have for a long time past been supplied with rifles of the Enfield pattern, by English smugglers.

The *Herald's* Rio Janeiro letter gives in full the letter of President Lopez, of Paraguay, to Gen. Mitre, the Argentine President, alluded to in previous dispatches. Instead of containing propositions of peace, as at first surmised, it proved to be of a very different character. Lopez charges the allies with conducting the war in a most barbarous manner, and avows his determination, if satisfaction is not conceded, to retaliate in the severest manner, and to prosecute hostilities with ferocity and renewed vigor. To this Gen. Mitre replied at length, denying the principal allegations of his antagonist, avowing that he has nothing to regret or blush for, and waiting for the latter pushing matters to the threatened extremity.

FROM OIL CITY.

Trouble Between Rival Railroads—Track of the Pithole Road Torn Up by the Men of the Erie Road—Large Amount of Oil Awaiting Shipment, Etc.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 28th, 1866.

There was considerable excitement among the railroad men at this place last night, on account of the men of the Erie Railroad tearing up the track of the Oil City and Pithole Road. Both Companies claim the right of way, and like men of the great companies do all they can to prevent each other from succeeding. Last night, after the Erie men had quit work, the other party began laying track. When the Erie men heard of this, they gathered to the number of about two hundred and tore up about forty feet of track and threw the ties and rails over the embankment. When I left they were preparing a blast to throw the bank down on their track. I will keep you posted as to what the result will be. Both parties claim the right of way, and like men of the great companies do all they can to prevent each other from succeeding. Last night, after the Erie men had quit work, the other party began laying track. When the Erie men heard of this, they gathered to the number of about two hundred and tore up about forty feet of track and threw the ties and rails over the embankment. When I left they were preparing a blast to throw the bank down on their track. I will keep you posted as to what the result will be. The cold spell still continues. The river is still closed, with fifteen inches of ice. Sleighing is good and plenty of it.

There is considerable oil at this point awaiting shipment as soon as the river breaks, which will be in a few days, to the great satisfaction by both oil and river men.

All is quiet here except the noise created by a party of roughs, who, with a fife and fiddle, up a lot of iron tanks for Vandergrift & Co. They make a terrible noise with their hammers. The tanks attract much attention, and are built by Mr. Michael Graver, of your city.

The production of oil in this place seems to be increasing, and a long line of passengers announce the arrival of each train by the Atlantic and Great Western road.

We learn that the employees, and their officers, of the Erie road have been arrested and held for trial, and order has been restored.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME BENCH.

No appointment for Judge to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench has yet been made. The choice of the President is understood to lie between Messrs. Sharkey and Yeager, (the latter a Tennessean, but now of Mississippi,) but the President declines hurrying matters just now, because of the almost certain belief that neither of the above-named gentlemen would receive a confirmation by the Senate.

TROUBLES OF THE TREASURY AT THIS SOUTH.

The Secretary of the Treasury is still grievously perplexed by the difficulty he has found to find persons at the South to act as agents who can take the Congressional oath. Otherwise than this, the applicants for Collectorships are all ready to accept their appointments. The trade, &c., but the oath stands in the way as far as their acceptance is concerned, and the Secretary is obliged to get along as best he can.

"GENERAL" CRAWFORD'S ARREST.

I learn that the arrest of Crawford was not made until positive orders were telegraphed from the Secretary of War. Crawford's case has been decided as to the disposition to be made of him though there is no doubt but what his conduct in the open violation of our neutrality laws will rec[eive] condemnation. He already rests under the disgrace of stealing money from a bank in Mexico for a long time past, but was court martialed and discharged the service.

The Lieut. General is understood to have had the Rio Grande frontier under his command for several days, and the present week will doubtless witness action upon them.

I wish to say a word regarding an evil which is increasing every day, and which is leading to much distress. From all parts of the country, soldiers, both able-bodied and disabled, but particularly the latter class, are rushing to this city, under the impression that they can get into some employed in some of the government departments. The headquarters of the armies of the United States are besieged by hundreds of poor-armed and one-legged men, who have been lulled under the expectation of being appointed messengers or porters, or securing other employment for which they are fitted. It is estimated that there are five hundred more such applicants now here than there are places to fill them. Everything is done for them that can be by the authorities, but it is simply folly for man to go to the seat of government from the distant States, and then have to subsist on charity when they get here.

Secretary Seward at Havana.

Hon. William H. Seward and family arrived at Havana on the 20th inst. The Secretary was cordially received by the Consul General, who tendered the Secretary and his party the use during his visit,and it was respectfully declined. On the 21st inst. he was besieged with admirers of all ranks, the Captain General making the first call as a mark of his appreciation of the man and his talents. On the same day the Secretary and party were invited to attend a bullfight, but they declined. On the 22d the party visited the great cigarette manufactory of *La Hourados* and afterwards Mr. Seward and his son returned the Captain General's visit. In the evening General Dulce gave a banquet at the Palace in Mr. Seward's honor, and after it the Secretary and General joined the ladies at the Tacon theatre. On returning to the hotel the party found the gentlemen of the faculty of the University awaiting them. The students were presented to the Secretary, who made a brief speech. The Inn and the Square in front of the hotel, played till after midnight. On the 23d the De Soto left with the distinguished visitor and party, who were cheered as the mouth of the harbor by a convoy of small steamers gaily decked with flags.

SIGNIFICANT.—The New Orleans *Times*, of January 10, contains the following editorial paragraph:

"We learn that the Navy Department is now engaged in refitting and preparing for active service eleven iron-clads at this port, and that they are to be ready for operations by March. It is also rumored that military orders have been issued requiring the concentration of the Rio Grande to call at Galveston, in order to convey troops to the Mexican border. There is evidently something in the wind."

The consumption of steel for pen making is enormous; twenty-four years ago it amounted to 120 tons annually, and was equivalent to about 2,000,000 of pens. This quantity is greatly increased in consequence of the cheap postage and the improvements in steel pen manufacture. Some idea of it may be gathered from the fact that 30 tons may now be bought in England by the trade, at 4d per gross, the box included, and there are houses which produce 20,000, 30,000 and even 50,000 daily throughout the year.

DEATH OF VICE ADMIRAL HERRINGHAM, R. N.—The death of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Herringham occurred on the 27th of December, at the age of seventy-five years. He was one of the few surviving officers who took part in the battle of Trafalgar. In August, 1812, he was appointed second lieutenant to the Java, Captain H. Lambert, which frigate was captured, and he, with others, was taken prisoner by the American ship Constitution, after a severe action of nearly four hours' duration.

EXPORTATIONS OF PETROLEUM.—The following table shows the comparative exports of petroleum to foreign countries for three years:

	Gals.—1863	Gals.—1864	Gals.—1865
Philadelphia	5,926,706	7,790,148	12,714,388
New York	17,674,897	21,332,974	14,383,486
Boston	2,045,376	1,996,997	1,438,019
Baltimore	1,005,883	929,971	973,117
Other places		142,561	100,000
Total	27,667,153	31,261,661	29,730,366

NEW GUN METAL.—A new metal has been introduced in the Austrian arsenals for the casting of naval ordnance. It is a new alloy called Dich metal from the name of its inventor, and is composed of copper, 600 parts; zinc, 382 parts; iron, 10 parts. Its tenacity is reported to be extreme; it is easily forged and bored, and when cool may be bent considerably without breaking, while its resistance is greater than iron.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Representation Amendment Recommitted.

Senator Cowan Opposes Mr. Trumbull's Bill of Rights.

A Ship Canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan.

Claims for Damages from Rebel States to be Rejected.

Reorganization of the Army.

The Alleged Kidnapping of German Emigrants.

Collectors of Customs' Emoluments to be Reduced.

The Revenue Commissioners' Report Unsatisfactory.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1866.

The Representation Question.

Congress was not remarkable to-day for speech making. The House got along without anything worthy of special notice. In accordance with a previous understanding among the members it recommitted to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, without further debate or even a detailed vote, the Constitutional Amendment proposing a new basis of representation, together with all of the pending amendments. There were no instructions given sent to the committee. The latter body are therefore untrammeled to report an entirely new amendment, which may prove more acceptable to the House than the last one. A special meeting of the committee is called for to-morrow to consider the question. The indications seem to be that a series of amendments will be reported back.

Remarks of Senator Cowan.

In the Senate Mr. Cowan spoke at length against Senator Trumbull's bill securing civil and political rights to all persons without regard to race or color. He insisted that the Southern States should be represented before such a measure was acted on. The people, he declared, had done all that the most hopeful and sanguine could expect. He was tired, he said, of hearing the cry raised against rebels and traitors. He would rather see some of them punished than hear so much talk. He denounced as a delusion the belief that every man who could not read was a fool, and every negro a traitor. This delusion, if held up, and in his opinion, put an end to the Republic. The Southern people he claimed, owed allegiance to this Government, and he refused to consent to withhold them protection, and if they receive no protection, they owe no fealty. He was very desirous that the Southern people should be brought back under the old flag, but he did not think the pending bill would secure such loyalty.

A Ship Canal Proposed.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, introduced a bill today to provide for the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi river to some point on Lake Michigan. It is similar to the bill on the same subject pending last session. It was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Claims from Rebel States.

The House to-day took very important action with regard to the consideration of claims from citizens of States lately in rebellion, growing out of the damages to or destruction of property by the army and navy during the war. By a resolution that until otherwise ordered the Committee of Claims be instructed to reject all claims referred to them for examination by citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion growing out of the destruction or appropriation of or damage to property during the late war, while engaged in suppressing the rebellion.

Mr. Delano, the Chairman, said that it seemed to the Committee that the House should determine in advance whether the new claims should be assumed, whereby the national debt must be increased to an indefinite extent.

Texas State Convention.

A private letter from Austin, Texas, dated January 7th, states that the State Convention meets on the 7th of February, and judging from present indications, it will not be so harmonious as the other Southern conventions.

A Full Cabinet Meeting

Was held to-day, Secretary Seward being present. Benjamin F. Butler and Senator Lane, of Indiana, were only granted an interview.

The Fishing Bounties.

The House Committee on Commerce, as usual every session, have decided to report a bill repealing the fishing bounties. It is understood, if the repeal be agreed to, that the New England men will endeavor to get a drawback on salt used in curing fish.

Military Matters.

The House Military Committee are still engaged in maturing the bill for the increase of the army, and expect to report it to the House at an early day. There is no reason to suppose that the bill will not be reported from the Military Committees of the two houses, in regard to the number of men of which the reorganization of the army is to consist. General Schenck, chairman of the House Committee, and one of the ablest men in the west, even below fifty thousand, if that will be sufficient. It is said if the bill for giving General Grant the rank of full General becomes a law, it will be followed by another bill conferring the rank of Lieutenant General upon Sherman and Sheridan. Admiral Farragut will likely be made a full Admiral, the Vice Admiral in the Navy being equal to the grade of Lieutenant General in the Army.

Alleged Forced German Enlistments.

The action of the Military Court martial recently in session at Boston, in regard to the alleged kidnapping of German emigrants at Boston, in the summer of 1864, and the subsequent forcible enlistment of the latter, is very unsatisfactory to the Prussian minister, as is instanced of which the Court was appointed. It appears they ignored entirely the remonstrances of Baron Gerolt and the different foreign consuls at Boston. The court was also silent respecting the mode in which those emigrants were swindled out of six hundred dollars each, the aforementioned sum or six hundred dollars by the means adopted. The result is that the Prussian Government and other German States will prohibit the making of any more labor contracts, and will otherwise impede emigration to this country. The attention of Congress will be called to the matter.

The Pay of Customs Collectors.

The House Committee on Commerce have a proposition before them to reduce the pay of Collectors of Customs to a reasonable figure. Under the present system, the salaries and perquisites reach the enormous sum of from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars per year. It is proposed to abolish the offices of surveyor and naval officer, which offices, it is said, were very lucrative, being nearly equal to the collector.

Indiana Contested Election.

The Committee on Elections will to-morrow decide upon the contested case of Voorhees and Washburn, of Indiana.

The South Carolina Freedmen.

The House Committee on Freedmen, at their meeting to-day, had the colored delegate from South Carolina before them. He came to look after the interests of the colored population of his native State. He urged upon the Committee not to change the Senate bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to adhere to the provision allowing the negroes to keep possession of the lands now in their hands for three years.

The Revenue Commissioner's Report.

The Ways and Means Committee intend to take up the report of the special Internal Revenue Commission at once and consider it from day to day until the matter is disposed of. It does not follow that because the Commission has recommended an entire change in the present system that it will be adopted by the Committee, who are to a considerable extent dissatisfied with the report.

Paying Indian Annuities.

Advices from the Black Foot agency at Fort Benton, Montana territory, convey information of the arrival and the early distribution of the annuity goods. The Indians assembled in force to receive them. Among them were three hundred lodges of the Pajous, two hundred of the Gros Ventors, forty of the Bloods and a few scattering lodges of the Black Foot. They averaged about seven to a lodge, making an aggregate of some thirty-nine hundred souls.

Land Taken Up.

At the Land Office, at Ionia, Mich., 6,655 acres were taken up in December last, under the Homestead Law.

Cheerful Accounts from Tennessee.

Gen. Thomas gives a very cheerful account of affairs in Tennessee, and quite the opposite of the tone of Governor Brownlow's letter to Speaker Colfax. He will probably be called on to give evidence before the Committee on Reconstruction.

The Reception at the White House

To-night was one of the largest and most brilliant affairs of the season. A mild and beautiful moonlight evening enabled almost everybody to turn out, and the attendance was far beyond the capacity of the Executive Mansion. Generals Grant, Sherman and Thomas were among the distinguished visitors present. The President appeared in excellent health.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence—Passage of Federal Troops Through Mexico.

WASHINGTON, January 30.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The message of the President, in answer to the Senate inquiry, for information relative to the negotiation in Mexico, with Mexico, for the purpose of marching United States troops to Arizona through Mexico, encloses papers upon the subject from this State Department, from which it appears that under date of May 4th, 1861, Senor Romero called the attention of Mr. Seward to a project of Southern men, for seizing Mexico and establishing slavery therein, and declared that Mexico conquered her independence through the blood of her children, and will maintain it to the last, against any invader who may attempt to take it from her, and that she will never consent that any human being shall be reduced to slavery within its territory. It is a free country, in which no man is born a slave, and in this Union which liberty returns to those who may before have had the misfortune to lose it. He therefore wishes to arrange between Mexico and the United States a treaty which shall guarantee the boundaries of the Mexican Republic as now agreed upon, and prevent the introduction of slavery into Mexican territory. He would make an indispensable condition to such treaty or arrangement, that no European nations should participate therein, lest it might become a motive or pretext for the intervention of that continent in the affairs of the Republic in particular, and America in general.

Mr. Seward replies, May 7th, that such designs of the insurgents here against the peace of Mexico cannot be carried into effect, if their designs against their own Government are prevented. He says that full instructions were given to Mr. Corwin to establish such relations with Mexico and the other American republics as will strengthen their powers and enable them to maintain independence of every influence coming from the other continent.

In another letter of the same date he asks permission from the Mexican Government for the passage of troops through Mexican territory for their concentration in Arizona. Mr. Romero, August 20th, communicated the desired permission. Mr. Seward acknowledges the liberal and magnanimous exhibition of confidence, and promises that Mexico shall have no occasion to regret the courtesy.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

The House Postoffice Committee decided today to report adversely upon the recommendation of the Post Master General, that publishers prepay the postage on all newspapers.

FRIENDLY INDIANS.

Full reports to the Indian Bureau from agents and others show that the Indians are becoming more friendly, and are evincing the earnest disposition to make peace with the whites.

Highly Interesting.

**Proposed Amendments to the Revenue Laws—Evidence as to the Condition of the South—Public Lands—

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited from all parts of the country. Letters must be written in a plain and legible hand, and contain the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. Communications containing statements of facts, or relating to matters of public interest in general, will be acceptable and valuable in proportion to their brevity, condensation and perspicuity. Suggestions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be written with unusual care, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters for the business department of the Paper, remittances, or printing office should be addressed to the publishers. All communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

We are glad, along with our fellow-citizens, to welcome Governor CURTIN back to the State, in improved health and with still growing interest in the affairs and the fame of that Commonwealth over which he has presided so long and so well.

His message represents the finances of the State to be in such good condition as to justify the consideration of some way of diminishing the revenue, and the repeal of the tax of two and a half mills on real estate is suggested, and also of the laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans, &c. The Governor takes a position against legislative grants to local charities, deeming it proper that they should be sustained by the people who organize them in their several neighborhoods. He also recommends that corporations authorized by the Legislature and not going into operation within a definite time, should become null and void, and be divested of all their corporate rights and franchises.

The Governor's resume of the war history of the State is lucid and interesting. The recommendations with which it is interspersed will, no doubt, receive the consideration of the legislature. We hope a liberal policy will be pursued with reference to the education of the children of deceased soldiers. Over twelve hundred are now in school at the expense of the State, and six hundred applications more have been allowed.

On the policy of reconstruction, the Governor expresses his approval of the principles enunciated by President JOHNSON in his message to Congress, at the opening of the session, and expresses his purpose to adhere to the course he pursued through the war, that is, to give his hearty support to the policy of the General Government for restoring the country to its normal condition.

It is both pleasant and surprising to consider the prosperity of the State just emerging from a long war, in which she figured so largely. That our financial condition should have so greatly improved since 1861 is indeed wonderful; nor can we forbear to ascribe this in a good degree to the honesty and ability with which the affairs of the State have been administered by Governor CURTIN.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

A year ago to-day the thrilling news spread through the country that the House of Representatives of the United States had passed an amendment to the Constitution, by which slavery should be forever abolished. It caused a joyous excitement among the loyal people. State Legislatures immediately commenced giving their approval of the act. In some it was done almost unanimously. In the House of Representatives itself it received its start by the strong vote of 119 to 58. Illinois had the honor to give the first vote of ratification—on the 1st day of February. Rhode Island, Michigan and New York were but one day behind the foremost; and Massachusetts, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania but one day behind them. Other loyal States soon followed. The requisite number has given the amendment their approval. The measure has been consummated, and the proclamation of the Government has been made in the country and throughout the civilized world.

We do not scan or criticise the motives or the emotions with which the amendment was passed in some of the States. We are satisfied with the result, and have no unpleasant reflections to make in connection with it. We glory now in a Constitution that squares with the Declaration. We recognise the fact as well as the doctrine of civil liberty in our land. We designate this, by way of eminence, *the* amendment. Others may be made. One more is perhaps indispensable as a sequence of this. But we hope the venerable instrument will not be subjected to too many amendments, lest it should imply prior defects greater and more numerous than they were. The year's progress has been auspicious to the cause of freedom and loyalty. It has been deliberate and cautious and therefore successful. May success in all great measures be secured by like means.

THE DEAD-HEAD SYSTEM.—One of the most baneful practices of the present period is that commonly known as the "dead-head" system. It has grown to be an almost unbearable burden, and railroad companies find it essential at last to do something to relieve it. It is all wrong. On the policy of reconstruction, the Governor expresses his approval of the principles enunciated by President JOHNSON in his message to Congress, at the opening of the session, and expresses his purpose to adhere to the course he pursued through the war, that is, to give his hearty support to the policy of the General Government for restoring the country to its normal condition.

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DIRECT RAILROADS.

In the early history of railroads, their construction was opposed by the objections, doubts and fears of individuals. This was natural in a matter so little known and involving privileges to expend what capital an era past. The opposition to railroad construction in the present era arises from the rivalship of competing roads. The doubts that cumbered the enterprise in its earlier stages led to a serious mistake in many instances. Roads had to be made, in many cases, by the capital raised from the towns through which they were to pass. Hence they were often crooked and circuitous, to a degree highly conducive to the convenience of the small towns, but to "through travel," altogether intolerable. The taste and the demand have become fixed in favor of direct routes, that is, that between important points of permanent communication, roads shall be made as direct and short as possible. And if round about routes pay, shorter ones will pay still better.

MR. WILLIAMS's resolution, which he offered in the House of Representatives on Friday, is, therefore, in accord with the spirit of the times. It looks toward a direct mode of communication between Washington and the Western and Northwestern States and Territories, by way—the only way that is direct—of the upper waters of the Ohio. It is evident that Mr. WILLIAMS had in view the roads that lack a single link or two of connection, to afford the means of communication desired. There are but two spaces necessary to complete the line, one from Washington to the Point of Rocks, and the other from Cumberland to Connellsville. Thence the whole of the Northwest and West would pass through Pittsburgh, direct railroad communication with the Seat of Government.

The inquiry proposed to be entrusted to a Congressional committee is an important one. And we hope Mr. WILLIAMS will, at the proper time, introduce his resolution. It is an inquiry of the same kind as has been before Congress last session and this, in reference to a direct route between the Capital and the Eastern cities and States. Whether this kind of internal improvements should be undertaken or not by the General Government, the knowledge to be obtained by the inquiry may be valuable. And, as the resolution proposes, an inquiry whether any obstacles to the construction of direct means of communication have been raised by the legislation of any State or States, the question assumes additional interest in connection with the constitutional provision for securing free transit from one State to another. Legislation may embarrass the travel and trade between States in other ways than by imposing internal State duties.

PERSONAL.

—Miss Emma Hardinge has been treating some very select audiences in Harley street, London, to her "inspirational discourses," with so much success, that she has at last come out into the full stare of the British public. The announcement of her first appearance at the St. James' Hall asserts that she "is pronounced by the American press to be the most wonderfully gifted and eloquent of living orators." It is doubtless, however, the interest due to some of American papers which have indulged in the sickening and undeserved laudation.

MESSRS. T. S. WINSTON, R. Burdell and H. R. Claflin of New York, recently spent a day in close view with President Johnson, in regard to the New York Collectorship. In order to obtain it they sent the following card, italicised as we give it:

"*Hon. C. Winston, President Mutual Insurance Company, representing seventeen millions:* R.H. Burdell, President of the Erie railroad, *representing twenty millions;* and H. R. Claflin, *the largest merchant on the globe.*"

They did not succeed in realizing their wish, however, and returned to the great metropolis considerably vexed.

—John Morrissey, the millionaire pugilist, is a candidate for Congress in New York, and the Tammany Organization has been arranged with a view to his nomination. Morrissey is a member of the General Committee from the Eighteenth Ward, but the general opinion prevails that he will be run as a candidate by the Fifth District, as present represented by Gen. Kenson Dayton.

—One of the anecdotes connected with the recent visit of the King and Queen of Portugal to Paris, is as follows: The King and Queen expressed a wish to admire M. Ferree's collection of *parures*. The jeweller accordingly presented himself at the Pavillon de Marsan, and was at once received. As he handed a magnificent necklace of black pearls and diamonds to Queen Pia, it slipped from her hand and fell to the ground. A Persian standing behind her caught it, and prevented him by remarking that the etiquette of the Portuguese Court gave the King or Queen alone the privilege of raising whatever fell at their feet. Then handing the ornament to his wife, he said, "What the Queen has touched is hers."

—*Apropos* of the lecture season, the youngest of war correspondents, Mr. George Alfred Townsend, of New York, is meeting with success in the West. Mr. Townsend has just written his first book entitled the "Campaigns of a Non-Combatant," which is highly spoken of by those who have reviewed the advance sheets. In it he exhibits the humorous side of the career of the tender episodes of battle, as of the grand success and hurry of battalions.

—Ball, the Florentine sculptor, is engaged on a head of the late Edward Everett, from a model obtained five years ago, and a statue of the lamented statesman's death. It is for a colossal statue eight feet and a half high, and represents him in the attitude of oratory. Mr. Ball is also finishing a statue of Peace, a bust of Prescott, historian, and a statue of Forrest as "Coriolanus," and has an unfinished statuette of President Lincoln, clothed in modern attire. Meader, the Vermont sculptor, has just designed a Lincoln monument of granite, thirty-two feet high, with an one hundred and forty feet high, with an octagon base.

—The fashionable season at Washington is in full blast. Receptions and *soirees* are nightly occurrences among the *bon ton*. Mrs. Secretary McCulloch gives her second evening drawing reception on Thursday night. Cards are issued for Mrs. Secretary Welles's reception on the 29th inst., at eight o'clock. P. M. Senator and Mrs. John Sherman, of Ohio, have issued cards for an evening entertainment on the 12th of February, and Speaker Colfax's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Mathews, announce receptions for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them on every Wednesday afternoon from twelve to three o'clock.

—Edwin Forrest's appearance at Crosby's new Opera House, Chicago, last week, netted the treasury $11,436 36—an average of $2,285 30 per night for five performances. The intelligent fashion and morality of the city gave him audience.

—Mr. H. L. McVicker, widely known as a poet and author under the *nom de plume* of "Wild Edgerton," has been discoursing the social, moral and business characteristics of New York city, before a crowded house at Chicago. His lecture is reported to be replete with fresh and interesting facts touching these phases of the great city, and his audience were treated to a better idea of the true life of Gotham than they could possibly have obtained in so short a time from any other source.

—The largest sum received for a poem by an American writer was paid to Robert Treat Paine, for his famous song, "Adams and Liberty." That spirited composition brought him rather $11 a line, which was about $1 50 a word.

—The John Brown song seems to have been adopted in the British navy. A serious disturbance recently took place on board Her Majesty's steamer Leander, at Valparaiso, which began by the men refusing to come up when the watches were called, and beginning to shout and yell in chorus, "We'll hang Commander Patton on an old apple tree," &c.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

One hundred New Orleans cotton factors have entered into a mutual agreement, in order to protect the interests of their patrons, not to consent that cotton brokers, factorees, or jobbers, or their employees, shall appropriate to their own benefit such portion of cotton drawn from bales in the process of sampling, as is commonly called "loose cotton," believing, as they do, that the said cotton rightfully belongs to the owner or shipper of cotton.

Secretary McCulloch received a communication last week, in which the writer proposes to abolish fractional currency by the introduction of coin. The following is his suggestion: Let the five cent piece have the head of liberty, cut in perfect relief, from about silver of the proper thickness, the size to weigh about three cents in value. From rolled copper, then cut the oval the exact space of the present dime, punched out, so that the silver head can be fitted in, and the piece then stamped and milled. Let the ten cent piece be made the same way, only increasing the size of head.

The going to smash of the Columbian Marine Insurance Company of New York, last week, has operated somewhat as a damper upon the extravagant scale of office expenditures so generally adopted of late by Eastern companies. The company was managed on the big auger system, doing a land business at rates one-third lower than the other companies. A sound idea can be formed of the magnitude of the company's operations, from the circumstance that its receipts for premiums for the past three years have averaged about $4,000,000 per annum. But the elements working against the company—extravagance, reckless underwriting, cut-throat competition, and the unprecedented rampages of the winds and sea, in the month of January, have proved too much for the Columbian, and, having driven the President crazy, they have finally wrecked the company hopelessly.

The National Freedmen's Savings Fund Trust Company of New York, chartered by Congress in 1865, for the benefit of the freedmen and their descendants, reports that the total deposits at all the branches up to the present time amount to a quarter of a million of dollars, of which sum, one-fifth has been returned to the freedmen for the purchase of homesteads. The company has petitioned Congress to amend their charter so as to allow the institution to be a depository of public moneys the same as National banks.

The New York *World* publishes the gross receipts of twenty-six insurance companies doing business in that city for the past year, as obtained from the United States Assessor's books aggregate receipts amounting to over $27,000,000, the greater part of which was paid for premiums on fire insurance. The past year, however, owing to the numerous fires which have taken place, has not been very profitable to the majority of companies.

The San Francisco *Mining Press* mentions the discovery at Los Angelos oil springs of a mineral substance very much resembling crude petroleum, but without any smell and possessing all the qualities of the refining fluid. The editor dipped his pen in it and wrote several lines. When first used the color is a deep, rich black, but after exposure to the air the color moderates to a little, still retaining a good, and to all appearances, durable color.

Another splendid business block has just been completed in Cleveland. Its facade is on Randolph street, and is built of Athens marble in the modern Italian style. It is five stories in height, and presents a strong and elegant appearance.

On and after the 1st of March, New Orleans is to be lighted by three thousand petroleum lamps. The charges of the gas company are considered excessive.

MESSAGE OF ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania,

To the Legislature, January 30, 1866.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE MANSION, HARRISBURG, January 30, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: We have cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, abundant crops, unanimity among our people, and that thus this Commonwealth has been enabled to do her full duty to the country, to herself and to posterity.

I apprised you in my message of the 27th of November, 1865, and delivered to you at the beginning of your session, of the necessity under the pressure of which I was compelled, for the restoration of my health, to sojourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigorated, and have resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot omit to acknowledge, with profound gratitude, the kind, considerate and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence. A heavy addition has been thus made to the debt which I already owed to the people of the Commonwealth and their Representatives.

The balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1864..... $1,942,203 63

Receipts during fiscal year, ending November 30, 1864..... 6,219,989 67

Total in Treasury for fiscal year, ending November 30, 1865..... 8,162,193 30

The payments for the same period have been..... 5,788,525 16

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865..... 2,373,668 14

The operations of the sinking fund, during the year ending on the first Monday of September last, as stated in my proclamation, were as follows: Amount of debt reduced, $746,000, as follows, viz:

Five per cent.....	$436,824 62
Coupon loan.....	230,000 00
War loan.....	76,490 00
Interest certificates.....	2,958 63
Domestic creditors.....	578 00

The discrepancy between the reduction of the public debt, as shown by the statements at the close of the fiscal year, and that in my proclamation at the close of the sinking fund year, arises from the fact, that the one closes on the first Monday of September, the other on the 30th day of November.

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of December, 1851, $39,379,605 91.

Amount redeemed at the State Treasury, during the fiscal year ending with November 30, 1865, viz:

Five per cent. stocks.....	$1,703,517 88
Four and half per cent. stocks	20,000 00
Domestic creditor certificates	578 00
Military loan, act of May 15, 1861...	179,350 00
	$1,903,345 88
Public debt, December 1, 1865, $37,476,253 06.	
Assets in the Treasury:	
Bonds Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	$6,700,000 00
Bonds Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.....	3,500,000 00
Interest on bonds Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.....	1,050,000 00
Cash in Treasury.....	2,373,668 14
	13,623,668 14
Liabilities in excess on assets	23,852,589 92
Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1865.....	23,852,589 92
Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1865.....	23,852,589 92
Improvement in condition of Treasury, since November 30, 1865.....	2,555,579 02

By the report of the State Treasurer, it will be observed that the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the war, not refunded by the General Government, have been $4,024,672 21. This includes the direct tax paid to the United States by the State, which is now reimbursed. In the balance is included the sum $671,476 43 paid to the militia, which, with a good portion of the remaining expenditures, is properly due the State from the General Government.

The necessity for extraordinary expenditures having ceased with the suppression of the great rebellion, measures should be taken to examine our resources, and relieve, as far as possible, the heavy burdens to which our people are subjected.

It has been the habit, of late years, to appropriate, freely, annual sums for the support of local charities; and such appropriations are almost every year increased in number and amount. Houses of Refuge, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind, Lunatic Asylums,—these appear to be proper objects of State bounty, because a few of them are sufficient for the whole State, and to have facilities be provided for by the local authorities would, in fact, be to deprive of protection the unfortunate class for whose benefit they are designed. But mere local charities, however meritorious and beneficent, should be left to the support of the benevolent parties who established them.

It is unjust that the people of the Commonwealth should be coerced to pay taxes in order that part of the money so raised may be given to the support of local charities, conducted by private associations, especially when it is remembered that during the most important portion of the private charities in the State have asked for such appropriation.

I recommend, therefore, that no appropriation be made for charities, beyond the institutions which I have above specified.

The taxes at present laid on corporations are unequal, and to a certain extent thereby unjust. I recommend the subject to the attention of the Legislature, with a view to a revision of the system.

Within a few years, acts have been repeatedly passed directing the expenditure of as much money as may be necessary to effect named purposes, sometimes without clearly designating by whom the money is to be expended, or how the accounts are to be examined. This custom is very recent, and has already led to abuses.

I recommend that the practice be corrected, and that no appropriation be made without having the exact sum appropriated, the specific purpose to which it is to be applied, and designating the officer by whom it is to be expended, and provision made for the annual settlement in the Auditor General's office in the usual manner.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the reduction of the Treasury is now $2,555,579 12 better than it was then, and I am proud to be able to state further that on the last day of November, the State debt was $492,238 46 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861. These are truly gratifying facts.

Under the circumstances, it will be possible, with entire safety to our finances to reduce or repeal some of the taxes now levied, such as the half mills on real estate. The tax of one half mill laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act especially pledged for the payment of the interest of $5,000,000, thereby authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax could be repealed, I recommend that the laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans and all property of that kind be also repealed. Such a course would largely encourage the investment of capital in this State, while the local authorities have very little, as it is understood, that the difficulties of assessment, they receive very little from these sources.

In case which may prove necessary, I recommend some official measures for enforcing correct returns of such objects of taxation, with appropriate penalties for the neglect or refusal to make them.

I make these recommendations believing that it will lead to more equitable local taxation, and to greater economy in their disbursements.

Many acts are on our statute books, incorporating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recommend that all such acts be repealed by a general law, and that provision be made that in future every act authorizing a corporation shall become void, unless the corporation shall organize and use its franchises within a limited time.

Since my last annual message the war, against armed bondage, has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylvania to the National army, but a few of the men now remain in the service. The gallant Hancock, who mated our people, at the outset of the rebellion, has never flagged; and we can look back with pride and satisfaction to the part taken by this State, in aiding to maintain the unity of the Government and in its defense against the assaults of its enemies.

In my first inaugural address, I took occasion to declare that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, render a full and determined support of the free institutions of the country. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid patriotism of her citizens. At that time danger threatened, but no one anticipated that it would break forth so suddenly, nor that it would grow to such fearful proportions as it in a brief time assumed.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her seven, yet stubborn will, her ability and resources, has been fully justified by the manner in which she has done her duty during the late eventful period.

On the request of the President of the United States, I made a communication to this Legislature, on the 9th day of April, 1861, setting forth that military organizations, of a formidable character, which did not seem to be demanded by any existing public exigency, had been formed in certain of the States, and that, whilst Pennsylvania yielded to no State, in her respect for and willingness to protect, by all guarantees, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, no contemplated attempt to resist the enforcement of the National law could justify the deep sacrifice of treasure and life which the people of this Commonwealth, and asked the authority and means to organize a military force, to be held in the State, and armed and modify the militia laws as to give vitality and energy to the military organizations of the State. On the 12th of the same month, I signed a bill providing for the purposes indicated in my message.

It will be remembered that this patriotic action of the Legislature occurred before it was known that hostilities had actually commenced—and it is believed to be the first official action of the authorities of any State, or by the National Legislature.

The first call made by the President for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, was on the 15th of April, 1861, for seventy-five thousand men; and of this number, the quota of Pennsylvania was settled at fourteen regiments, to serve three months, unless sooner discharged. With the patriotic impulses of the time, large volunteers answered to this call, in such numbers as manifested the intuitive conviction of the people, that the ominous wickedness which had conceived an armed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, could not be suppressed but by a colossal force.

Major General Robert Patterson was assigned by the General Government to the command which included the forces raised in Pennsylvania. Within a week after the call of the President, commenced the great Southern raid, almost entirely cut off. General Patterson, prompted by the necessities of the situation, made, on the 26th of April, a requisition upon me for twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be forthwith mustered into the service of the United States. Under this requisition, I accepted, from among the many pressing to be admitted into the service, a sufficient number of companies to fill it; care being taken to allow to each county as nearly as possible, a fair representation. Only eleven regiments, however, in addition to the fourteen called for by the President, were organized and mustered into the service, before the order of General Patterson was countermanded by the Secretary of War, under instructions from the War Department.

On the 11th day of May, 1861, the Secretary of War, in a letter communicating the plan of organization, for three years regiments, confirmed the revocation of the order in the following language: "Ten regiments are required to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of the Legislature, already called for, twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce, rather than enlarge this number, and I therefore earnestly call upon you earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which ten may be organized during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge."

The twenty-five regiments raised as above stated, comprised 20,970 men. The ardor of our people was unabated. Many of the companies, under the call to arms, went into camp at Harrisburg, and others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense, and by contributions from their neighbors and friends.

In the critical condition of the country, and anticipating that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania would be the portals to the rich granaries, manufactories and store-houses of the North, I deemed it my duty to convene the Legislature, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be, for the common defense of the State and the General Government; and, accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my proclamation, calling for a meeting of the General Assembly, on the 30th of the same month.

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States.

The Legislature acted promptly upon this suggestion, and made full provisions for its effectual accomplishment. The result was the early and complete organization, clothing and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry, under the supervision of George A. M'Call, who was selected to command it, with the commission and rank of Major General. This corps contained 14,866 men, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying them, until their entry into the United States service, was $866,447 87. They were encamped in different parts of the State, excepting two of the regiments, commanded by Colonels Chas. J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Col. Charles T. Campbell, which at the request of the War Department, when the amount will be called for 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Maryland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations. Towards the close of July the whole corps was called for and taken, on a requisition, into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run, it was in motion, on all respects ready for active service, were in Washington and Baltimore.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were recalled, and with the other two regiments of the corps, forwarded to Washington.

On the 26th of July, 1861, the Secretary of War expressed his gratification and thanks for the promptness with which the troops "The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade, shows that the border is on all respects, but an ideal line, and that in such a sense as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

In the month of June, 1863, it again became necessary that I should call their attention to the defense of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy; and the Governor of Maryland, His Excellency A. W. Bradford, in an order dated September 29, 1862, issued the following language in regard to these troops:

The Daily Commercial.

THE LATEST FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

The *Bonnet*, the recognized reporter of all that is new and fine in the way of fashions, describes

NEW SIMULATED SLIPPER.

What is it? It is a quilter, made after the old pronella pattern; but instead of pronella, it is of woven silk-selecting pattern—and is beautifully worked in white for colored floss. The facing of the quilter is white kid, with real lace rosette, with silver aigrettes in the centre and high Louis XIV. heels. It is laced up at the side; otherwise it looks like a beautifully fitting kid slipper and silk stocking. The advantage of the simulated over the real article is that beneath the imitation stocking is satin can, rose colored, but very strong withal, and capable of bearing a strain of lacing that would compress any foot, however unshapely, into its known beautiful proportions. Think of this, ye belles! whose pedal extremities cannot vie in practicalness with those of Volante. Twenty dollars and a little endurance will enable you to throw down the gauntlet to the world!

SHORT SKIRTS AND BOOTS.

Now that short skirts are coming into vogue in Paris, it is curious to observe what exquisite boots and shoes are making their appearance. For dancing, the Louis XV. boots, made of poult de soie to match the dress in color, or a shoe with a sham silk stocking attached, and elastic sides, are fashionable; bows in place of either guipure or blonde are added. For home wear, ladies patronize the mule slipper, made of grain de Tours, and embroidered by hand in silk, and lined with satin to match the embroidery. The design for this embroidery is sometimes a bouquet, sometimes a large butterfly, and occasionally a simulated buckle; a cord of the same color, finished off with tassels, terminates the edge of the mule slipper. Others still more costly are made of white velvet, bound with cerise satin, with cerise cords and tassels in front. Gold is lavished in profusion even on ladies' slippers. For wearing with velvet dresses trimmed with gold, it is now usual to see boots to match; patent or fancy velvet is used for the purpose, because it is stronger and wears better than silk velvet, and a narrow fur bracelet is added to the top of the boot. For out-door wear the unglazed black kid boots, with as little ornament as possible, are considered the most ladylike as well as the most useful, especially for those who take much walking exercise.

SUNDRY THINGS IN PARIS.

While these inanimated figures represented rain and present fashions in the windows, without might have been seen the living models arrayed by the *Dame de Comptoir* and her attendant nymphs, the one clothed in a gorgeous violet colored silk with gold band and embroideries, he others each clad in rainbow hues of no less exaggerated or glaring, of the two epochs attempted to be delineated for the public. Such a get up," to use a common slang expression, is only to be seen; and so the good Parisians seemed to think, and never to weary of looking.

Antique ornaments of every kind and description are the rage now-a-days; between, engraved antiques, mosaics in ancient settings, gold ornaments of Etruscan shapes and arms, are, with the exception of diamond *orcues*, the only style of jewelry adopted, and o coronet with these, head-dresses are ow loaded with chains, bandoleers of old and silver on which lyres and other mpting little designs are represented. Modes are trying to bring in still shorter waists han those of last season, and the skirts unreasonably wide at the lower extremity, are, as far s possible, made to assume the appearance of eing flat round the body by means of large ids front and back. The long white kid gloves, oo, have been seen once or twice, but besides heir real unfitness, they would be too expensive, hat there is a pause in adopting them. Nothng can be more ridiculous than those mitret ashions which do not by any means agree with he tucked up skirts and high heeled and pointed modern fashions, of present walking costumes. The hair is worn in every variety of way, from he waving crisped bandeaux to the small flat uris over the forehead; but as a general rule he chignon, when worn is placed much nigher t the back of the head, and oftener replaced y curls stiffly arranged instead. A few ladies ave shown themselves in quite high coiffures, ith the high combs of some sixty years ago, ut with no great success.

ONG DRAWERS—LOOPED SKIRTS—PETTICOATS—INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DRESS—AFTER-NOON TOILETS.

It must have occurred to every observer of adies' attire, says the reporter of London ashions, what a very awkward and unpleasing ffect is produced by the present arrangement f skirt, as worn on foot and out of doors. Long rapery is graceful in the highest degree in a oom, but to wear skirts which traff a quarter f a yard on our dirty streets and muddy crossngs is simply absurd, to say nothing of the uncleanliness of the fashion. The generality of udy pedestrians concur in this opinion, for they ave arrived at the sensible resolution of drawng up their skirts and displaying their petticoats. But the clumsy modes resorted to for athering up their long garments, is what gives hat very unpicturesque effect to their drapery, nd which, as we remarked, must strike very observer of such matters. The fact is, no atisfactory method of looping up a long wide kirt over a narrow and somewhat short petticoat ne has yet been discovered. Cords and strings ave been tried; sashes from the waist, buttoning both inside and outside skirts, pulleys, clasps, and hoops, have all been tried, but not one proceeds in looping up the skirt in regular festoons. The result is that the drapery looses ost ungraceful, on account of its want of uniorm arrangement. The Parisians manage heir skirts better—they, like Londoners, have ried all these artful contrivances, and like them ave failed. They have now solved the problem y adopting distinct dresses for in-door and outoor wear. Their walking dresses are merely skirts, the draped dress being simulated on he petticoat—that is to say, the skirt is festooned and sewed down to the petticoat, and ashes from the waist are likewise sewed, to ave the effect of looping up the festoons. These raped skirts are never intended to let own, and the consequence is that, being arranged in regular and impossible folds, the effect is exceedingly good—very much to be preerred to the irregular, unneat looping-up adopted in this country. Should this arrangement f the two dresses be found somewhat too costly, e would advise those among our readers who om choice or necessity, walk to pay visits and shop," to have their outdoor skirts cut much arrower and straighter round the edge than heir indoor and evening dresses—for to loop up skirt six yards wide, and with a long train, iven a petticoat that covers five yards wide and is short, is a feat which even the most nning of fingers would find impossible to chieve. For morning out-door toilets there s apparently only one style. Either the pelt of velvet, black-and-white striped silk, or linsy dress with paletot to match, and a colored ettiscat, with a box-pleated flounce round the dge, are, we may say, universally worn. The haracter of the box-pleat has changed of late; stead of being narrow and close together, ach pleat now measures three inches across, nd in the interval between every box-pleat here is an ornament—either a button or a small ail or a tassel.

With afternoon toilets it is different; there is great variety in the style, but none in the olor, for in Paris fashion restricts choice, and hy two colors take the place of the nine, violet, green, and cuir, which a few months ago ere admissible. One of these two colors is iburn, or, as the French term it, acajou, and he other is, if we may so express it, garnet, for more closely resembles the rich shade of ome precious stone than any thing else. hese are both dark colors, but rich in tone; ll occasionally the tunic that is worn over em is light, and of a different material. Taus, or a dinner toilet, a garnet satin dress, with a nail-gray terry tunic over it, is a favorite made in Paris. Cluny lace, ornamented with ther gold or white bugle beads, is still very ashionable for trimming. When long sleeves re worn, they are of the coat shape, not plain, ut ornamented with chevrons, or a jacket of ther velvet or gimp, from the cuff to the ow.

The Pamela bonnet has found its way to London, and already been adopted by a small minority. It is as yet very conspicuous, resembling rather a fanciful head dress than a onnet. Those we have seen have two upright ahers at the side. Feathers are now worn nail, and arranged to stand upright rather an droop and curl gracefully over what they re intended to adorn.

Small curls at the top of the forehead are now nsidered necessary to the arrangement of the oat hair, as a *chignon* is to the back. Few adies will submit to have their locks cropped n front for this fleeting fashion, so they have course to what may be called false fronts, ome fronts are sometimes imported, and sometimes on combs. They should be made of hair which has a natural curl in it, as thus it can be twisted and wired in every way, nd the small curls should be arranged ornamally to look well. Flowers are but little orn now as head dresses; and the bandeaux re being replaced by those small frizzed curls, utterflies, sequins, jet and silver ornaments, elicate silver and gold flowerets, gold coral, old braid, and tiny humming-birds, are arranged carelessly among the frizzed curls on the hair, although curled, is worn close to the ead, and if bandelets are desired, they are made of either shades of the same hair, which is flat gold braid, or of moss mixed with coral. Butterflies are not used, they should not be worn, but the head dress should contain a variety, both of color and size.

PARIS AFTERNOON TOILETS.

To turn from mourning, let me describe the ew styles for afternoon colored toilets, says a ate letter. Black striped with white or black rocaded with gold, are the newest and most ashionable materials. Of course, the gold is presented by yellow satin, which is the exact ue of the products of the metal; the bodices are immed with gold beads, or with a gold trellis ork, lined with cross-cut bands of black silk, ney are cut with small basques at the back, hich are edged with gold Tom Thumb fringe. is with these dresses more than with any hers that the large open work and chased gold aps are worn. These clasps or buckles are ighly prized when they are made of Genoese ligree work; they are mostly small, and, as very fragile, but are regarded as veritable ornaments,

Some grey grain dresses, instead of being broded with silk, are brocaded with gold—but ese are always light in color and intended for ll-dress wear. Black velvet dresses trimmed ith gold are to be seen at *reunions* where there is no dancing, and at the opera. With these agnificent dresses, a flat gold braid, or a narw bandelet, starred with precious stones, is it that it is possible to wear as head dress. A old necklet with a square locket in Marie-Antinette style usually completes those and similar evening toilets.

SATIN NECKTIES.

I wrote recently of the satin neckties, studded ith small gold flies, and edged with guipure. hese satin ribbons, festooned with guipure, re now used for trimming Gabriel bodices, nade either of fine white or poppy-red cashere, and also for house jackets of the same aterials. This novel style of ribbon produces very brilliant effect, and takes the place of the ersian braids which have now become quite ommon.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Paris Universal Exposition of 1867.

NEW YORK, January 22, 1866.

A further extension of time for presenting applications for space in the Universal exhibition, to the 1st of March next, having been arranged, it is desirable, with a view to a well-selected representation of the various branches of the United States, that the number of applications should be as large as possible; and all Engineers, Miners, owners of mines, Agricultural and Mineral Producers, Inventors and Agents, or Assignees of Inventions, are therefore respectfully urged to forward to this Agency their names and addresses, and those of all other parties known to them to be interested in, or having control of, useful inventions, in order that forms of application may be sent to them.

All applications should be made upon the proper book forms, which are furnished at this Agency to the interested, and should be sent to this office before the 1st of March next; for no applications will be accepted, will have until the 1st of December for the delivery of articles at Paris. Full printed information, circulars and documents, will be furnished by the undersigned, to all parties applying therefor, either personally or by mail.

J. C. DERBY,
U. S. Agent Paris Universal Exposition,
(Tribune Buildings,) and 40 Park Row (Times Building,) New York.
jan6-4t

20 BBLS. PRIME F. R. SUGAR.

15 kegs prime Cuba Sugar,
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of family groceries for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
172 141 and 143 Water street.

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PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

For this night only, Mrs. F. W. LANDER, late
MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT,
Will appear in Sheridan Knowle's beautiful play of the HUNCHBACK.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, will be presented Sheridan Knowle's beautiful play, in five acts, entitled the
HUNCHBACK.
Julia.....Mrs. F. W. Lander.
Overture, selected.....Orchestra.
To conclude with the
ROUGH DIAMOND.
Mrs. Landor's great play of Misalliance will shortly be repeated.
In Rehearsal, Marmaduke and Arrah Na Pogue.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

Mrs. Dr. Henry S. Giles,
OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS,
Will deliver one of her celebrated
SHAKSPERIAN READINGS,
AT
MASONIC HALL,
Thursday Evening, Feb. 1st, 1866.
No Reserved Seats. ja31

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KEYSTONE FOUNDRY,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
RANGES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, IRON HOUSE FRONTS, IRON RAILING, HOLLOW WARE, WAGON BOXES, &c.

We manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the best Cooking Stoves for coal and wood, among which are the Ironsides and Allegheny for coal, and Empire and Diamond Rock for wood, which we offer at the lowest figures. Warehouse, No. 72 Market street. ja26-3m

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FALLSTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
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(Successors to T. Kramer & Co.)
GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Office, 155 First Street,
☞ Will remove to 64, First street, on April 1st. ja22 3m

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MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON,
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FLAT RAILS, PUNCHED and COUNTER SUNK,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.
ALSO,
Oil Well Tubing.
Warehouse: 112 Water and 105 Front street. Branch House: 122 and 124 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. dec5-3m

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BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.
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CHIMNEYS, BRITCHENS, FIRE BRICK, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS CONDENSERS, PURIFYING ROOMS, GASOMETERS, STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets,
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MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER, and GUARD or FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs, to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk
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NAILS and SPIKES.
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IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.

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SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES,
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CHILL AND SOFT ROLLS,
Which we warrant equal to the very best made in this city. Sheers, Squeezes, Punches and Rolling Mill Machinery of every description furnished of the very best materials and workmanship.
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House crowded nightly to witness the beautiful young Comedienne and Prima Donna,
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Great success of the Queen of Skaters, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 31st, will be presented the intensely interesting 5 act play of
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Clog Hornpipe.....D. Sullivan.
To conclude with a grand Skating carnival by Miss CARRIE A. MOORE.
Matinee Saturday afternoon. Miss Emilie will appear.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31.
The celebrated Soubrette,
MAD'LLE OTTILIE GENEE.
A LAW SUIT ABOUT A KISS.
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THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
THE LAST HOUR OF A MILLINER.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c.
Reserved seats can be secured during the day at Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro.'s and Hoffman & Hinon's Music Stores. ja31

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JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have for a exclusive use of the same. se26-1y

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MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay, and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Prospecting Rock Drills, Solid and Hollow Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 27 Fifth street.

A. W. FOSTER.....P. COLEMAN.....A. W. FOSTER, JR.
COLEMAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c.
ALSO, OIL WELL TUBING.
Office, No. 38 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All work warranted smooth inside. sa12-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Solid Hub Car Wheels.
No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of in Oil Wells, and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and fitting up others. The cylinder can be reconbored or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Fixtures, Oil Well Rods, Rod Irons, Driving Pins, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettle House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bent or flanged Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Rolls Foundry. ja25-1y

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.,
se6 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD.
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BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes,
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
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JOHN MAFFETT,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking Beams, Iron, Wooden and Pitmans. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice, and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,
ja17 P. O. Box 118.

HATHAWAY, LEACH & STEARNS,
417 ARCH street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Boring Tools, Steam Engines and Boilers, Dealers in Portable Saw Mills, Engine and Hand Lathes, Drill Presses, Bolt Cutters, Power Punches, Drills, Slide Rests, Scroll and Independent Jaw Chucks.
Office: Corner Broad and Walnut streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. se27-1y

NAIL MACHINES.—WE ARE prepared to furnish
NAIL MACHINES
Of the Latest Improved Construction.
Our Patterns were purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry and were made by that well known Practical Nailer, Mr. THOS. ERNEST, who superintends all the Machines constructed by us. We are prepared to furnish with dispatch. Samples of Machines generally on hand. Also,
CHILL AND SOFT ROLLS,
Which we warrant equal to the very best made in this city. Sheers, Squeezes, Punches and Rolling Mill Machinery of every description furnished of the very best materials and workmanship.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
no19-3m] Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS,
ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH,
Manufacturers of all Kinds of Fire Brick, Retort and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention gives to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh, HERRON & CO.,
ap26-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

S. W. KIEFER.....WM. HUMMEL.
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER & HUMMEL,
(Successors to Kiefer, Straub & Co.,)
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES CALF-SKINS, BEEF TALLOW and CHESTNUT OAK BARK.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER BLACKSMITHS.

JAMES KENNEDY.....L. B. KENNEDY.
KENNEDY & SON,
Blacksmiths,
NO. 38, COR. OF WEST AND WATER STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Steamboat, Oil Tools and Railroad work in all their branches. jan5-1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
SOUTH & ROSS'S,
62 Market street.
dec22

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
No. 128 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my18

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have for a exclusive use of the same. se26-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

C. H. SPANG. S. S. HERRON. J. W. CHALFANT
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
Warehouse, Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET (near Smithfield), PITTSBURGH, PA.
R. M. ROLFE. JOSEPH DILWORTH.
J. H. SWORDS. GEORGE PORTER.
DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKS.
Office, cor. Water st. and Cherry alley. sa15-1y

BERLIN FOUNDRY,
PRICE & SIMS,
(Successors to W. G. Price.)
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St.
FITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Sash and Door Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Shafting, Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.
Also, Castings of all kinds for Planers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, Lighter heavy, made to order. ja26-1

WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,
Office No. 15 Market Street,
and PITTSBURGH, PA.
BRANDS AND STAMPS
Cut to Order, in Every Style,
BY
JAMES BOWEN,
my18 136 WOOD STREET.

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.
MODES, RYRIE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
BLACK AND GREEN GLASSWARE
DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c.
Warehouse, No. 144 Water street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
We warrant our wares to be superior to any made or factured west of the mountains. Always on hand, and of every description. All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Particular attention paid to Private Moulds. aug-1y

RAILROAD
CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.
Having purchased the right to manufacture
Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,
We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any make in the country. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly
Superior Rolled Axles.
no31-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay, and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Prospecting Rock Drills, Solid and Hollow Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
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☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES CALF-SKINS, BEEF TALLOW and CHESTNUT OAK BARK.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE
I am authorized to sell fifty two acres of land, situated in Chartiers Valley, only three and a half miles from the city, and three-fourths of a mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. This property is well suited for gardening purposes, being all best coal land, and protected on the north by a hill, and having a southern exposure. It is well adapted for a country residence, having a front on two public roads.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Wilkins Hall.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Consisting of a large 2 story brick dwelling, with extensive back building, well suited for a dwelling—or could be easily converted into a store and dwelling, situated near to the junction of Fifth and Wylie streets. The property is offered at a bargain.
Apply at once to
B. McLAIN & CO., Real Estate Brokers,
ja19 62 Fourth street.

WIMBLETON FARM
FOR SALE.
The heirs of the late Hervey Giffin offer for sale that FINE FARM, situated in South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Pittsburgh and Washington Pike, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and about one mile from the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad. The said Farm contains 230 Acres, about 170 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation the balance well timbered. Its value as a Stock or Grain Farm is unsurpassed. The whole place is underlaid with Coal, which will ere long be of great value. The improvements are one double two-story Brick House, one log House, a frame Stable, &c. The same could be divided into two Farms, if so desired. For terms, &c. inquire of the heirs of the late Hervey Giffin, or of
W. GIFFIN,
No. 81 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

LIBERTY STREET PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The large CORNER LOT on Liberty and Pitt streets, 60 by 126 feet, with two Brick Dwellings on Pitt, and one Brick Dwelling on Liberty street, with several frame shops. Address
JOHN WAY, Jr.,
ja19-1m Sewickleyville, Allegheny Co., Pa.

VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR SALE—On the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Columbus Railroad, only seven miles from Pittsburgh, a tract of Land containing 231 acres of best quality Co

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Mayor M'Carthy's Appointments.

The day police appointed by Mayor M'Carthy, who will assume the duties of his office to-morrow morning, have already been published. A number of them have heretofore been members of the police force, and are known as good officers. The others are new and untried, but great care was taken in their selection, and they will undoubtedly prove worthy of the trust reposed in them.

Mr. David Mercer, formerly book-keeper of the Chemical Mill establishment, has been selected as Mayor's clerk. Mr. Mercer occupied a similar position during the administration of Mayor Sawyer, and is well acquainted with the business of the office. The appointment will render general satisfaction to our citizens, as Mr. Mercer's clerical abilities are well known and appreciated.

The Police Committees of the City Councils met last evening in the Controller's office, and, in conjunction with the Mayor elect, appointed the following Night Watch:

Captain—Marcus W. Lewis.
Lieutenants—First, Wm. J. Wilson; second, David Lamb; third, James Muan; fourth, George Hill.

Watchmen—Robert Graham, John W. Hayden, George Buckhart, Wm. A. Clark, Thomas Furrell, Richard Wilson, James Huston, Joseph L. Bowser, Wm. Whitla, Jr., John Vick, Thomas Boyne, R. Hudgeon, D. Elder, James Mooney, Dennis Lawton, G. W. Garrison, C. W. Eckhardt, Wm. Gallagher, Jr., Wm. Gallagher, James Adler, Thomas M'Govern, Thomas Jordon, Jr., Murray, P. Leonard, W. Alexander, Hugh Killin, John Gilfillan, Peter Dressler, John Moore, Joseph Knox, James Woods, James Seagan, Martin Murphy, John Mulready, George Mobeeger, Manuel White, Thomas Hogan, Hugh Wallace, Stewart H. Montgomery.

Mr. Lewis, the Captain of the Watch, is well known to the community. He was at one time Alderman of the Third ward, and has occupied various responsible and profitable offices. At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in the 102d Regiment, and participated in many of the battles in which that organization was engaged. Some months before the regiment was mustered out of service, he was promoted to the position of Quartermaster. Mr. Lewis is a gentleman of education and experience, and will make an excellent officer. Many of the new appointees on the night watch are returned soldiers, and their selection cannot fail to be satisfactory to our citizens, as they risked their lives in defense of their country, and it is proper that their services should be recognized.

It is understood that the "emergency" police will be disbanded for the present. When the Mayor elect shall have entered upon the duties of his office, he may propose some plan for the reorganization of that body, judging from the fact that the appropriation asked by the committees for police purposes for the present year is equal to the preceding one, it is not probable that any decrease in the force is contemplated.

Death of Scudder Hart.

The death of Scudder Hart, in the ninety-second year of his age, was announced in yesterday morning's COMMERCIAL. The deceased was one of the oldest and most widely known citizens of Pittsburgh, although of late years he had withdrawn almost altogether from the active walks of life. Mr. Hart was born in New Jersey in 1774, and was a grandson of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He came to Allegheny county in 1788, then a resident of Washington county, and soon afterwards to Beaver county. He was one of the pioneers in the navigation of the Ohio, having been engaged with his brother, Aaron Hart, in the freighting business in 1805, at Beaver. In 1826, after the introduction of keel-boats by steamboats, Mr. Hart retired from active business, and settled in this city, of which he had been a resident for about fifty years. Up to within a few years past, Mr. Hart devoted his time to the study of meteorology, in which he had acquired proficiency, his weather calculations furnishing the daily press being relied upon as accurate and reliable. Mr. Hart retained his senses up to the hour of dissolution, and died, without pain and sickness, in the full hope of a blessed immortality. His record among rivermen, with whom he was more intimately associated in active life, was an unenviable one, and in all his relations he bore the name of an upright citizen and honest man. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence on Second street.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—James McAllister appeared before this magistrate yesterday and entered complaint charging Alex. Greenawalt, William Sarber and Peter Bolster with forcible entry and detainer. McAllister states that on Monday these defendants entered dependent's house, on Buena Vista street, Allegheny, by breaking the locks from the door. Warrants were issued. Mary Murray charged her husband, James Murray, with desertion and abandonment. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the latter. The case was postponed and held for a hearing on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mrs. Murray, against Miller. John Mulholland, arrested on a charge of larceny, was discharged, there being no evidence to implicate him.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLEY.—James Brown appeared yesterday, and made information charging Thomas Browning with obtaining board under false pretenses, to the amount of forty-two dollars. Hearing was postponed to be held for a further hearing. John McCann charged Daniel McCarthy with assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Sarah Hall and Hannah Hall were arrested on a charge of assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth Dalzell. The offense consisted in the defendants hitting complainant on the head with a piece of coal. Defendants held for a further hearing.

Sunday School Teachers' Meeting.

A meeting of the Sunday School Teachers of the Presbyterian Churches of both cities, was held last evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. D. Orr's,) on Anderson street, Allegheny. The meeting was called to order and opened with prayer by Mr. Marshall. The reports of the Superintendents of the different Sabbath Schools of the two cities were then read, which proved the schools to be in a most favorable and flourishing condition, there being more people in the Sabbath Schools at present than there has been for a long time. Several affecting incidents were related by different teachers, relative to the conversion of children to Christ. The question was then brought up, "what is the best mode of teaching a class in order to convert pupils?" Remarks were made upon the subject by different gentlemen, the prevailing opinion being that the old classical mode was the best. There being no other business before the meeting, it adjourned with the benediction.

LARCENY.—A gentleman appeared before Alderman Robinson, of Allegheny, yesterday and entered a charge of larceny against John Smith alias Miller. Deponent states that Smith, who represented himself as the agent of the St. Vincent Catholic Monastery at Latrobe, came to his house in Robinson township some time ago, where he was kindly furnished with bed and boarding. Smith on leaving, in return for the kindness shown him, took a lot of articles with him, belonging to deponent, none of which has yet been recovered. The following is the list of articles stolen: One silver watch, valued at twenty-five dollars; gold mounted hair guard; one shirt, one woolen scarf, one pair ladies' gloves, one prayer book and seventy-five cents in postal currency. A constable was this day lodged against Smith, who is already in jail awaiting trial on two other charges, one for larceny and the other for receiving money under false pretense.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, officers Joseph Campbell, Green and Sarber, of the Allegheny police, were called upon to quell a disturbance at the house of a Mrs. Johnston, on West street, Third ward, Allegheny. It appears that four men named Joseph Gamble, James Gamble, Louis Coquette and John Coquette, in company with Robert Gamble, were "traveling on their muscle," and calling at the house of Mrs. Johnston, commenced acting in a boisterous and outrageous manner, disturbing the whole neighborhood. The whole party were arrested, and Coquette was fined three dollars and costs, and the others arrested a short time after, while acting in the same outrageous manner. The whole party were locked up for a hearing. The officers deserve credit for the manner in which they made the arrests, Gamble taking two of them at once, although they fought desperately to release themselves from his grasp.

THE BOYD'S HILL MURDER.—Since the execution of Frecke and Marschall, the perpetrators of the murder on Boyd's Hill, the police officers concerned in their arrest and conviction have been considerably exercised in regard to the reward of one thousand dollars offered by City Council for their apprehension. The matter was brought before Councils at their meeting on Monday night, and referred to the Committee on Police, with instructions to report at the next meeting. The committee will meet on Thursday evening for the purpose of investigating into the claims of the various parties interested, and endeavor to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. The number of claimants present for portions of the reward is ten, but that number may be largely augmented. The claimants should see that their interests are properly placed before the committee.

SENTENCED.—Yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, J. Alexander McKee and Harvey Mulory, convicted of passing counterfeit Treasury notes, of the denomination of ten and twenty dollars, were arraigned for sentence. McKee was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 to the United States, and undergo an imprisonment of three years in the Western Penitentiary for a term of six years and six months. Mulory was also sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of five years and four months.

FILTHY CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—Since the settlement of this city, its streets were never in a more filthy condition than at present. In all the wards the same miniature encumbrances of mud and snow, mixed with foul vapors and miasma they emit are sufficient to create a plague. The continual changes of the weather have done much to bring about this condition of things, but it ought not to be permitted to remain so. All the streets require to be extant washing, as the accumulation of filth are very rapid and exceedingly detrimental to the sanitary welfare of the city.

UNIVERSALIST CONFERENCE.—The first Quarterly Conference of the Pittsburgh Associations of Universalists will commence its meetings this evening in the Lecture Room of the church, on the corner of Third and Grant streets. Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Philadelphia, will preach the opening sermon. The meetings will be continued through the week, and the dedication of the church will take place next Sunday.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Monday night the business office of the *Presbyterian Banner*, on Third street, was entered by burglars who attempted to blow open the safe by forcing powder into the key hole. They, however, failed in their designs, and were compelled to leave without the booty they had anticipated.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—A crowded audience witnessed Mrs. Lander's performance of the Countess, in "Fazio" last night. To-night she will appear as Julia, in the "Hunchback," a character which will receive a pleasing representation at her hands.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Melville had another large audience last evening, which was highly pleased with her performance, as well as with that of Miss Carrie A. Moore on the parlor skates. To-night Miss Melville will appear as "Marie, the Pearl of Savoy," a character for which she is admirably suited, and which will doubtless be beautifully rendered.

MASONIC HALL.—Mlle. O. Ottilie Genee made a very successful debut before a Pittsburgh audience last evening. The hall was filled with a large and fashionable audience, which at the conclusion of the first act was so captivated and delighted by Mlle. Genee's most original and vivacious style of acting, that she was most unanimously called before the curtain. That she is *par excellence* in the true sense of the word, her clever performance of the "Shoemaker's Boy" clearly demonstrated. This evening she appears in "The Rough Diamond," and a variety of pieces. Mlle. Genee's acting is so vivid and pleasing that she amuses even those who do not understand her language.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, January 30—P. M.

There was a sharp rise in gold to-day attributed to the increased demand for customs. Business in monetary and commercial circles is very dull, and there is nothing new to notice in the position of affairs. There is little or no speculative inquiry for anything—stocks, grain, flour, or provisions. The markets are dull and sluggish.

—The attendance on 'Change to-day was more than the average number, and, no doubt, when trade becomes brisk, there will be a great many transactions daily to report.

—The oil stock market in New York to-day was active, particularly in United States, which sold up to 33¾ was a little weak at close of Morning Board, but firm at 30 in the afternoon; Pithole was hardly so strong, sales at 9 65; Bennehoff sold, dividend off, at 17 25; Buchanan, 63.

In Philadelphia, there was not much activity or change in prices. Ocean, 18; Maple Shade, 4¾, a decline; Dalzell, 17½; Sugar Creek, 4¾.

—The Commissioners to revise the revenue laws having reported in favor of the abolition of the tax on crude oil, it may now confidently be expected that this exceedingly unjust and oppressive tax will be taken off, and a new impetus given to many small wells, whose whole profits are absorbed in its payment. It will be also quite an item in the treasury of large companies like the Columbia, and would of itself make a handsome dividend. Several hundred shares of this stock, we are informed, were sold to-day at 25@25¾. No doubt, the possibility of the tax being likely to be taken off, has induced some activity, which will soon extend to all dividend companies.

—Persons holding tickets to the Peoples' Stock Exchange, which was last winter at Wilkins Hall, can have them redeemed by presenting them at McClelland's Auction House, Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

—There is, evidently, some uneasiness on the part of the English people at the growing popularity of our Government 7-30 loan, and it is more the effect of the London *Times* to throw distrust upon them, to check, if possible, the flow of capital into them. The high rates of interest may, for a time, limit investment in American securities; but we apprehend no more than a temporary falling off in the demand. Fortunately, we do not depend upon foreign investment, and if foreigners do not want them, we can take care of them at home. The increased rate of discount is a matter of importance, however, in the consideration of our own money market. Eight per cent. in gold in England is a high price for money reduced to a currency valuation here, and will no doubt act upon rates in Wall street, and perhaps stimulate gold exports, but its result will tend to advance the price of gold rather than to create any scarcity of currency, as the relation of the currency begins to be reduced. If gold advances, Government securities pay a higher rate of interest in currency to the home investor, and those securities take a still higher rank as compared with other stocks, not only on the ground of safety, but of productiveness.

—Speculation in railway shares still looks toward lower prices. The roads are making great efforts to reduce the pay-rolls, and are able to buy many of their supplies at reduced rates, but success in these details will not relieve them from the heavy loss of traffic, which promises to continue throughout the year. The railways of the Middle and Northwestern States are largely dependent upon cereals, and their transactions (pork, beef, and lard) are not only transport them when they sell at high prices, such as prevailed for the last month or two, when everything was in demand and must be had by the speediest conveyance at the price current of the commercial centres will show that values of cereals and provisions of all kinds are on the downward track, and that all who produce them, all who move them, and all who exchange them for commodities must do so at lower rates and smaller profits. Failure to follow paying forage goods with cheap produce. But the evil does not end with curtailing railway receipts and expenditure. The army restored to industrial pursuits, and especially to agriculture, will, in a short period, give still more heavy reductions to railway receipts from the production in prices and restore values to points where the cereals will find their way to market upon cheap and expensive railways, but by slow and cheap water route. Then the harvests of the prosperous Northern agricultural interest will soon press themselves upon the notice of the railway interest, and those who now the least will find themselves safest as this restoration to natural relations goes on.—*New York Tribune.*

—Sale of Stocks, Tuesday evening, January 30th, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 136 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	99 25
Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad	12 25
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12 50

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1866.

The demand for the leading articles yesterday was not large—buyers and sellers are apart in their views. The sales partook more of retail than wholesale transactions. The receipts of produce were not large, neither was the demand. So far as sales to prices, we have but few changes to notice. The meeting on Change was well attended. It really appears that this institution is going to be a success, and why not? Let those of our merchants and business men that have not lent their presence and influence step up and do so at once. Every citizen of this great manufacturing city has an interest in its success. New members are being daily added to the list. There is yet room for more. Our rivers are again declining, and unless we have a change of weather we may expect larger class of boats will have to lay up or go out with all the cargoes. The Wabash is yet yesterday for Louisville with a good trip. The new steamer Glasgow is loading for the same port, and will leave on Thursday. The Forest City left for Parkersburg on time with a good trip. She will be followed to-day by the Bayard for the same port. The fine packet Columbia was declared yesterday, but will leave on Friday for St. Louis. The Armenia will be the next boat; she loads in turn. The Leonora No. 2 is announced for Nashville on Saturday. The Bostona left yesterday morning for Memphis and New Orleans. She will go through. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUTTER—Prime roll is in good demand, but supply exceeds the demand. Buyers are disposed to take hold sparingly, purchasing merely sufficient to meet present wants. Sales of 1,000 lbs at 35@40, though a chance lots were held at higher prices.

POTATOES—Sales of 500 bushels Burkeys at 1?c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—No notice regular receipts. Large size sell to packers at 10½@11c, while smaller size sold to factors at 9@10c. Peaches, 20@22c. Apples, 8c.

LARD OIL—Prices have ranged from 90@95c. We note sales 45 bbls No. 1 at @ 90 @ gallon.

LARD—Sales 1,000 lbs at 14c, and 500 lbs at 13½c.

BACON—Wm B. Corbett & Co. report a fair demand, with regular sales to the trade. The stock on hand is daily receiving additions. We note sales of 10 hhds sugar cured hams at 24½@25c, 20 packages—7 000 lbs—at 23c, 30 do at 22½c, and 1,000 lbs at 16c. There is nothing doing in bulk meat. Prices unchanged.

DAIRY BEEF—There was a steady local demand for this article, but the offerings were light, a decline of half a cent per pound.

LIVE HOGS—The demand for some time has been restricted. We note sales of 10 lbls at 3½ per lbl.

LARD OIL—Prices have ranged from 90@95c. We note sales 45 bbls No. 1 at @ 90 @ gallon.

FEATHERS—Sales of 1,000 lbs at 55c.

BEANS—Sales 45 bbls No. 1 at @ 90 @ gallon.

BEESWAX—Sales of 1,000 lbs at 35c, and 1,000 lbs at 34c in bond.

RAGS—Sales 2,000 lbs at 3c.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 38-inch, 30c; Pepperell, 7-8, 28c; Lonsdale, 36-inch, 30c; Lonsdale, 36c; Delight, 36-inch, 26c; Langdon, 36-inch, 32c. Prints—Allen's, 25c; Merrimac, 25c; Manville, 25c; Allen, Ric. Delaines—Hamilton Woolen Co, 28c. English Long Cloths—Lonsdale, 30c; Hamilton, 30c; Pepperell, 30c; Winthrop, 27c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 36c; Bates, 32c. Ticks—Thorndike, 40c; Conestoga, 37½c; Salmon Falls, 37c. Ticks—Thorndike, 45c; Uncasville, 40c. Stripes—Forestdale, 30c; Cocheco, 30c; Albany, 22c. Denims—Amoskeag, 42½c; Wide World, 36c.

The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange:

NEW YORK.—Trade not very brisk; the impression is that goods must go lower.

PHILADELPHIA—Trade dull, owing to unsettled prices.

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BOSTON—Moderate business, with no particular changes; prints and ginghams firm.

CINCINNATI—There is a little more activity of business with buyers which offer inducements to sellers.

BALTIMORE—Market firm; standards 30 cents.

The *Commercial* says: Government stocks continue very dull and weak. Discounts are moderately active and the supply of paper at present much exceeds the demand. The symptoms of an early general reduction in the rate of interest, and those who can command the least will find themselves safest as this restoration to natural relations goes on.—*New York Tribune.*

—Sale of Stocks, Tuesday evening, January 30th, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 136 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	99 25
Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad	12 50
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12 50

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New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, January 30.

STOCKS.

Railway speculation took a sharp upward turn this morning on Pittsburgh. This caused a firmer tone to the whole market, and prices were generally higher, although not in the same proportion as Pittsburgh, with considerable excitee ent and animation on leading stocks. after Board Pittsburgh continued the mercurial stock of the railway list, and fluctuated between 80¾@81¾, causing a very irregular and feverish market. The market at the second and last board was much stronger. There was a more active and well distributed demand for stocks.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: Ohio Certificates, 35¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 81¾; Hudson, 101¾; Reading, 98¾; Pittsburgh, 81; Michigan Southern, 68¾.

MONEY

Is in fair demand with an abundant supply.

GOVERNMENTS.

There was more inquiry for Governments this afternoon, and a better feeling in the market. Gold bonds were up ¼@¾ per cent and 7-30 notes ¼ per cent.

GOLD.

The gold market rose to 141¾ this afternoon, but closed at 140¾@140¾. The present heavy payments for duties has locked up large amounts of the floating supply, and hence such great firmness.

STATE BONDS

Were quiet and firm. Miscellaneous shares were generally firm.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

The petroleum stock market was firm to-day, and generally active, especially on United States. Palmer, 3 40; Bennehoff Run, 17 35; Central, 2 75; Keystone, 60; Ham McClintock, 2 50; Maple Shade, 4¾; Pithole, 9 65; Pithole Creek, 9 95; Shade River, 3 35; United States, 10 15.

PETROLEUM

Is dull; sales of 1,500 bbls crude at 32c, and 1,000 bbls standard white at 54c in bond.

PAY GOODS.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 38-inch, 30c; Pepperell, 7-8, 28c; Lonsdale, 36-inch, 30c; Lonsdale, 36c; Delight, 36-inch, 26c; Langdon, 36-inch, 32c. Prints—Allen's, 25c; Merrimac, 25c; Manville, 25c; Allen, Ric. Delaines—Hamilton Woolen Co, 28c. English Long Cloths—Lonsdale, 30c; Hamilton, 30c; Pepperell, 30c; Winthrop, 27c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 36c; Bates, 32c. Ticks—Thorndike, 40c; Conestoga, 37½c; Salmon Falls, 37c. Ticks—Thorndike, 45c; Uncasville, 40c. Stripes—Forestdale, 30c; Cocheco, 30c; Albany, 22c. Denims—Amoskeag, 42½c; Wide World, 36c.

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CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, January 30.

The demand for money continues active, coming principally from live stock and provision operators, and the market is working very close. Business is rather more active to-day, and prices were rather better.

FLOUR—Quiet and nothing doing, save in the lower grades for Southern trade; quotations were nominal at $7 75@13 00 for winter extras; $6 25@6 50 for spring extras, and $4 00@5 30 for spring superfines.

WHEAT—In strong demand from shorts and quite active, at an average of about 1c per bushel, closing at $1 23¾ for No. 1 spring.

CORN—In better demand, at 37c for No. 2, and 38½@39c for rejected. There is some inquiry for No. 1 for spring delivery, and buyers at 62 and sellers at 63.

OATS—Were also more active at 24@25½c for No. 1, and 21½@22c for No. 2.

RYE—Unchanged, at 51c for No. 2.

GRASS SEEDS—In good demand at $4 00@4 40 for good to prime timothy, and $7 10 to $7 75 for fair to good clover.

PROVISIONS—Were reasonably active, and in consequence of favorable eastern intelligence and liberal orders, prices were buoyant and for some descriptions of mess pork and lard higher. Mess pork sold at $27 00 for extra brands, and $26 50@26 75 for standard mess; ordinary, $25 00. Green hams from city slaughtered hogs, 15¾c; green shoulders 9c, and dry salt do 10c, and dry salt sides, Cumberland, 13½c.

LARD—16¾@17½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Were less active, but held higher, the market closing at $10 85 all around, and $10 75@10 80 for choice. Sales for St. Louis, 200 at $10 85.

BEEF CATTLE—Were dull to-day, with 1,200 head in the sale yards. There were but a few buyers, and the sales only reached 207 head, chiefly common to fair stock, which were taken by city butchers and drovers at $5 00@6 37½ for the upper grades, and $3 75@4 50 for fair cows and heifers.

LIVE HOGS—Were less active, yet prices were firm and higher. Sales 1,000 packers at $10, closing the entire receipts up to this evening 31,501 head of live and dressed. To sales include 4,320 head at $9 50@9 90 for good to choice, and $9 00@9 40 for common to fair Yahoos.

By Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, January 30.—Flour active. Wheat active at $1 12@1 23, for new. Corn dull. Oats dull. Highwines nominal at 90c. Mess Pork active, at $26 00@26 50; sales 2,000 bbls at $26@27, closing at $25 50; prime mess held at $24; ordinary mess quiet at $25. Green meats in moderate active request. Lard dull and heavy; rough sides 12½c. Lard steady at 16½@17c. Bulk and Sugar Hams in good demand. Bacon active. Dressed Hogs firm, opening at a decline of 25c, and closing quiet at $10 75@11.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Money in demand, at 6@9 per cent. Sterling dull at 108¾@109¾. Gold firmer, opening at 140¾@140¾, declining to 140¼ and closing at 140¾. Government securities firmer. Sales at the Second Board: U. S. 6's 5-20 coupon, 91 10¾; do. 6's, 10?s, U. S. 7-30 notes, 106 ¼; do. 1st series, 106 ¼; do. 2d series, 106 ¼; do. 3d series, 106 ¼; U. S. 6's one year certificates, new issue, 99¾; North-Western, 34¾; North Carolina 6's, 53; Ohio 6's, 97; Canton, 43¾; Telegraph, 52¾; N. Y. Central, 91¾; Pacific Mail 8. S., 163; Michigan Southern, 68¾; Illinois Central, 115; Michigan Central, 101¾; Illinois Central, 115; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 81¾; Western preferred, 58; Rock Island, 90¾; Fort Wayne, 83¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Cotton is better, at 49@50c for middling. Flour quiet and without decided change in prices. Wheat is 2@3c better, at the previous day's prices. The receipts for some time have been limited, but were sufficient for all trading purposes. Among the sales were the following: Extra Genesee, $7 25; Red Ohio, $7 30@7 40; Amber, $10 @10 50 per bbl. Extra sales 120 bbls, in lots, to the trade, at $8 @ 90 per bbl. Corn is 2@3c better, and more active. Sales of 40,000 bushels, a fair article, at $1 75@2 00. DRIED FRUIT—Was more inquired for. Sales Apples at 10@10c; Peaches, 25@26c lb, as to quality.

PORK—We have nothing special to notice in regard to this article. The market is in fact at the close at the previous day's prices. The receipts for some time have been limited, but were sufficient for all trading purposes. Among the sales were the following: Extra Prime, $21 25; Mess, $26 25@26 50; Mess, $30, $30 @30 50 per bbl. Extra sales 120 bbls, in lots, to the trade, at $8 @ 90 per bbl. Sales 40 per bbl, 200 were sold; the terms were withheld.

BEEF—Not much doing; sales 6 tons middling at $7 50 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts increased; sales 15 loads at the scales at $1 60@1 70 per load at $1.

ASHES—Prices have further advanced, with sales of common at $8 and refined 11c per lb.

CHEESE—Market steady with a good local demand at 14@15c for factory and 12@13c for dairies.

GRAIN—Not much doing. Wheat, sales choice White $2 20@2 30; Red $2 00, Barley quiet; sales 400 bushels at 85@87c. Corn, sales 200 bushels at 72@73c. Barley and Rye, nothing doing.

GROCERIES—The market was unchanged as regards prices and demand. We omit prices.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1866.

The oil market continues dull and inactive, there being but little disposition manifested to operate to any extent. Refiners are not disposed to enter the market at the present rates. One sale was reported at a half cent decline. The stock of crude in this market has been reduced to a few hundred barrels. The Allegheny remains closed. Until that stream becomes navigable, no large transactions are counted on. The rates are unchanged. The sales made were to limited to establish prices. We give the nominal rates at 19¼@20c without packages, and 22c packages included.

REFINED OIL—Attracted but little attention. The demand of the Eastern markets operates as a drawback on trade here. The nominal rates for bonded, Philadelphia delivery, may be set down at 31c for March and April delivery. Prices on the spot range from 60@65c, according to the fire test of the brand. Free oil was unchanged, with sales 100 bbls on the spot, 65c, and 25 bbls do, 66 c. The stock on the market is not large.

CRUDE OIL—We have but small sales to record, not sufficiently large to establish quotations. Sales 100 bbls, on the wharf, 20c, packages returned; 100 bbls, 19¼c, same conditions, and 200 bbls, 20c, packages returned. This would be equal to 22c, including package.

TAR—Was dull. It was offered at $4 75.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

F. Weisenberger, 227 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Company, 60 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burke & Company, 62 barrels tar for Philadelphia.

S. McMahon & Co., 50 barrels of refined for Baltimore.

North American Oil Co., 102 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH.

Cowon, Wroe & Company, 16 barrels refined oil.

Indiana Hog Packing.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of to-day, gives the following statement of pork packing at that place:

We have not been able to gather all the statistics of the pork trade of the city, on account of the fact that the books of one or two houses have not been made up. What we have we publish below, from which it will be seen that the average for the season packed this year has far exceeded that of last. We believe this is general. While the hog crop has been smaller than usual, the yield has been much better.

The total number of hogs killed, as we have reported them, representing five of the largest packing establishments of the city, is 31,501. The number of hogs packed by Fenton, Carlon & Co. is not stated there.

At Kingan & Co's, 2,800,963; at Ferguson's, 2,176,390; at Morrison's, 1,000,000.

There has, of course, been a large number of Hogs slaughtered and packed by private parties, who have no extensive packing-houses, but their principal business. It would not be far from the mark to say that 45,000 head have been slaughtered and packed in Indianapolis for this season.

The different houses from which we have received reports, have slaughtered as follows:

Kingan & Co. have killed 15,394 Hogs. Their aggregate weight was 2,890,962 pounds; net average weight 217.

Ferguson's house has packed 9,630. The aggregate net weight was 2,176,390; net average, 226. Last year in his house slaughtered 16,000; average net weight, 196. The present year's crop weighed 21 pounds heavier. Although the total number of pounds falls over half a million short.

McFeeley, Pallett & Co., have packed 5,629; have killed 8,500. The discrepancy arising from the fact that a few were packed which were bought already dressed. The average weight was 1,904,850, or 338 net weight 226, against 196 last year.

Hill & Ft. Coffin have not furnished us their report, but some idea can be gained of the traffic in Hogs from these figures. While the crop has lacked in quality, it has more than made up in quantity.

Hogs at Chicago.

The shipment of Live Hogs during the week ending Monday was 4,000, against 107 last week, and 1,460 for the same week last year. The shipments of dressed hogs were 8,625, against 5,700 last week, and 6,940 for the corresponding week last year.

The following table shows the weekly shipments of Hogs from October 31st to date for three seasons:

	1865-6.	1864-5.	1863-4.
Week ending	1865-6.	1864-5.	1863-4.
Total	170,812	206,212	256,757
Add dressed to date	37,162	50,909	99,125
Total	207,644	306,121	379,432

Deducting the shipments from the receipts, the balance should indicate about the number left over for packing and consumption:

Receipts from Oct. 1st to date		584,743
Shipments		207,644
Balance left for packers and butchers		377,099
" " "	1864-5	734,271
" " "	1863-4	1,000,706

Mr. Henry Millward figures the packing for the season of 1865-6 to date at 240,000, excluding the hogs, live and dressed, in the hands of the packers.

Decline in Petroleum at London—The Boom on Real.

LONDON, January 28.—The *Public Ledger*, of London, January 13th, reports as follows upon the petroleum market:

We have to advise a further decrease in the value of American refined Petroleum, 3d per gallon having been accepted for fine oil; at this consumers bought freely, but on the closer there are still sellers at the price. 2s 9d has been accepted for the month, and 2s 8d for January to June delivery. Crude Pennsylvania was are without stock; its nominal value is 42s per ton. The stock of oil on hand comprises 1,562 barrels refined, and 13s of crude, against 10,476 barrels of crude at the same time last year.

New York Trade Report.

Parkett & Co., 19 bbls highwines; J S Finch, 2 cars rye; J Lippincott, 476 bacon sides; F Sellers & Co, 816 do do; Lockie Mushlitz & Co, 50 bbls highwines.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.

D Murphy, 2 casks meat, 3 bbls corn meal, ½ bbl dried apples; 2 firkins butter, 4 bbls buckwheat flour; Park Bro. & Co., 1 box steel; A Mil ton & Co., 22 boxes chair stuff; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 80 carboys; Nimick & Co, 9 tons pig iron; R Robinson & Co, 859 lbs meat, 42 bbls lard, 25 kegs do; Hamilton, Hopkins & Co, 1 box tobacco; Fetter, Aikens & Sheppard, 1 bbl elderberries; C P Markle